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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Special Report

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SUPPLEMENT TO APRIL 1, 1960 WEEKLY REPORT

Elections of 1960

*Contests for Senate, House, Governor
in the 50 States*

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1960 CQ Election Guide -- Senate, House and Gubernatorial Elections

(Issued by Congressional Quarterly Inc. March 30, 1960)

General Election in all States Nov. 8, 1960

STATE	PRIMARY DATE	FILING DEADLINE	STATE CONVENTIONS †	SENATORS TERMS EXPIRE	GOVERNORS TERMS EXPIRE
ALABAMA	May 3 (Run-off May 31)	March 1		Sparkman (D)	
ALASKA	Aug. 2	May 1		Bartlett (D)	
ARIZONA	Sept. 13	July 23			Fannin (R)
ARKANSAS	July 26 (Run-off Aug. 9)	April 27		McClellan (D)	Faubus (D)
CALIFORNIA	June 7	April 1-2			
COLORADO	Sept. 13	July 29	Not set (a)	Allott (R)	
CONNECTICUT	R-July 27 (b) D-Aug. 10 (b)	(b) (b)	R-June 6-7 (b) D-June 17-18 (b)		
DELAWARE	Nomination by Convention		Not set; usually August	Frear (D)	*Boggs (R)
FLORIDA	May 3 (Run-off May 24)	March 1			*Collins (D)
GEORGIA	Sept. 14	Not set		Russell (D)	
HAWAII	Oct. 1	Sept. 1			
IDAHO	June 7 (Run-off June 28)	April 23		Dworshak (R)	
ILLINOIS	April 12	Jan. 25		Douglas (D)	Stratton (R)
INDIANA	May 3	March 24	R-June 24 (c) D-June 21 (c)		*Handley (R)
IOWA	June 6	April 2		#Martin (R)	#Loveless (D)
KANSAS	Aug. 2	June 20		Schoepel (R)	Docking (D)
KENTUCKY	May 24	March 31		Cooper (R)	
LOUISIANA	Aug. 27 (Run-off Oct. 1)	July 4		Ellender (D)	*Long (D) (d)
MAINE	June 20	April 4		Smith (R)	Reed (R)
MARYLAND	May 17	March 7			
MASSACHUSETTS	Sept. 20	Aug. 2	R-June 11 (e) D-June 17-18 (e)	Saltonstall (R)	Furcolo (D)
MICHIGAN	Aug. 2	June 14		McNamara (D)	#Williams (D)
MINNESOTA	Sept. 13	July 25		Humphrey (D)	Freeman (D)
MISSISSIPPI	Aug. 23 (Run-off Sept. 13)	June 24		Eastland (D)	
MISSOURI	Aug. 2	April 26			*Blair (D)
MONTANA	June 7	April 28		Murray (D)	#Aronson (R)
NEBRASKA	May 10	March 11		Curtis (R)	Brooks (D)
NEVADA	Sept. 6	July 18			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Sept. 13	July 28		Bridges (R)	Powell (R)
NEW JERSEY	April 19	March 10		Case (R)	
NEW MEXICO	May 10	March 6		Anderson (D)	Burroughs (D)
NEW YORK	June 7	May 1			
NORTH CAROLINA	May 28 (Run-off June 25)	March 18		Jordan (D)	*Hodges (D)
NORTH DAKOTA	June 28	May 19		#Brunsdale (R) (f)	Davis (R)
OHIO	May 3	Feb. 3			
OKLAHOMA	July 5 (Run-off July 26)	April 25		Kerr (D)	
OREGON	May 20	March 11		#Lusk (D) (g)	
PENNSYLVANIA	April 26	Feb. 23			
RHODE ISLAND	R-Sept. 19 D-Sept. 28	July 31		#Green (D)	Del Sesto (R)
SOUTH CAROLINA	June 14 (Run-off June 28)	March 31		Thurmond (D)	
SOUTH DAKOTA	June 7	May 8		Mundt (R)	Herseth (D)
TENNESSEE	Aug. 4	June 6		Kefauver (D)	
TEXAS	May 7 (Run-off June 4)	Feb. 1		Johnson (D)	Daniel (D)
UTAH	Sept. 13	July 11 (h)	R-Aug. 6 D-about July 30		Clyde (R)
VERMONT	Sept. 13	Aug. 3			#Stafford (R)
VIRGINIA	July 12	April 13		Robertson (D)	
WASHINGTON	Sept. 13	July 15			Rosellini (D)
WEST VIRGINIA	May 10	Feb. 6		Randolph (D)	*Underwood (R)
WISCONSIN	Sept. 13	July 12			Nelson (D)
WYOMING	Aug. 16	July 7		O'Mahoney (D)	

(a) Under Colorado law conventions determine the names which may appear on the primary ballot. State conventions name the state-wide candidates, and then break up into district groupings to name candidates for the House of Representatives. A would-be candidate must receive at least 20 percent of the votes at the convention to have his name placed on the primary ballot. The 1960 Democratic convention will be held about July 23; Republican still unscheduled.

(b) Under Connecticut law, nominations for Representative are made, in the first instance, by party conventions. Any unsuccessful candidate for a nomination who receives at least 20 percent of the convention vote may, at his option, require the nomination to be settled at a primary election. The dates given above are for the Democratic and Republican state-wide conventions, which will nominate candidates for the Representative-at-Large seat. Democratic Congressional District conventions will be held June 26; Republican Congressional District conventions June 11.

(c) Party conventions in Indiana nominate candidates for Senator or Governor; candidates for Representative are nominated in the primary.

(d) Louisiana will elect its new Governor April 19; dates given above are for Senate and House elections.

(e) Massachusetts - Endorsements for state-wide candidates only.

(f) North Dakota will hold a special election June 28 for the remaining 4½ years of the term of the late Sen. William Langer (R). Candidates for the special election will be chosen by party conventions: Democratic April 7-9; Republican March 29-31; and Non-Partisan League March 25-6. Brunsdale is serving on an interim appointment.

(g) Lusk is serving on an interim appointment to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D). Since Neuberger's term expires in January 1961, there will be a general election Nov. 8 for the full six-year term 1961-67.

(h) The two candidates receiving highest number of votes at the Utah state party conventions go on the primary ballot; candidates unopposed at conventions need not run in primary. After voting on state-wide candidates, delegates break up into district groups to vote on Congressional candidates.

† Includes only conventions which nominate or recommend Senatorial, House or gubernatorial candidates.

* Governors ineligible to succeed themselves.

Incumbents who have announced they will not run for reelection.

The Elections of 1960

Setting the Stage for Senate, House and Governorship Contests

Concurrent with the Presidential election November 8, 1960, the American people will elect 33 Senators, 27 Governors and all 437 Members of the House of Representatives.* In Presidential '60, a special supplement to the Oct. 20, 1959 Weekly Report, Congressional Quarterly presented a preview of the Presidential election. This supplement, The Elections of 1960, sets the stage for the Senatorial, House and gubernatorial contests.

In the section immediately following, a review of the Senate and Governor contests for the year, state-by-state, is presented. Biographies of the Senators up for reelection begin on page 528. Their voting records since 1955 begin on p. 554. The House contests for 1960 are reviewed starting on page 519.

Note that information in this supplement regarding announced candidacies, retirements and anticipated races is given as of March 30. Watch CQ Weekly Reports for additional developments.

* * * * *

Senate Outlook

Democrats now control the Senate by a 65-35 margin and the mathematics of the 1960 contests virtually ensure them against loss of their Senate majority.

Of the 33 Senate seats at stake next November, 22 are held by Democrats and 11 by Republicans.

Thirteen of the 22 Democratic seats are almost certain to remain with that party: Alabama (Sparkman); Alaska (Bartlett); Arkansas (McClellan); Georgia (Russell); Louisiana (Ellender); Mississippi (Eastland); New Mexico (Anderson); North Carolina (Jordan); Oklahoma (Kerr); South Carolina (Thurmond); Tennessee (Kefauver); Texas (Johnson); and Virginia (Robertson).

The other Democratic seats, where hopes of GOP gains must rest, are: Delaware (Frear); Illinois (Douglas); Michigan (McNamara); Minnesota (Humphrey); Montana (Murray); Oregon (Lusk); Rhode Island (Green); West Virginia (Randolph); and Wyoming (O'Mahoney).

By contrast, few of the 11 Republican seats can be regarded as safe for that party. The 11 are: Colorado (Allott); Idaho (Dworshak); Iowa (Martin); Kansas (Schoepel); Kentucky (Cooper); Maine (Smith); Massachusetts (Saltonstall); Nebraska (Curtis); New Hampshire (Bridges); New Jersey (Case); and South Dakota (Mundt).

Three of the 33 incumbents will not seek reelection. They are Martin of Iowa, Green of Rhode Island and Lusk, who is serving on an interim appointment to fill the Oregon seat of the late Richard L. Neuberger (D). The intentions are O'Mahoney of Wyoming are in doubt.

Sens. Humphrey of Minnesota and Johnson of Texas are both regarded as contenders for the Presidential nomination. If Humphrey were to win the Presidential nomination, he would not run for reelection. Texas law, however, would permit Johnson to appear on the ballot simultaneously as a candidate for Senator and for President.

*In addition, Louisiana elects a new Governor April 19; North Dakota has a special Senatorial election June 28; Pennsylvania has special House elections in two districts April 26; and North Carolina has a special House election June 25.

Gubernatorial Outlook

Democrats now lead Republicans, 34 to 16, in the number of Governors and are likely to control a majority of the state houses after the 1960 election.

Of the 27 governorships at stake in November, 15 are held by Democrats and 12 by Republicans.

Five of the 15 Democratic governorships are almost certain to remain with that party: Arkansas (Faubus); Florida (Collins); Missouri (Blair); North Carolina (Hodges); and Texas (Daniel).

The other 10 Democratic governorships are: Iowa (Loveless); Kansas (Docking); Massachusetts (Furcolo); Michigan (Williams); Minnesota (Freeman); Nebraska (Brooks); New Mexico (Burroughs); South Dakota (Herseth); Washington (Rosellini); and Wisconsin (Nelson).

The 12 Republican governorships, few if any of which can be regarded as safe, are: Arizona (Fannin); Delaware (Boggs); Illinois (Stratton); Indiana (Handley); Maine (Reed); Montana (Aronson); New Hampshire (Powell); North Dakota (Davis); Rhode Island (Del Sesto); Utah (Clyde); Vermont (Stafford); and West Virginia (Underwood).

Six of the Governors are ineligible, by law, to seek another term in 1960: Boggs of Delaware; Collins of Florida; Handley of Indiana; Blair of Missouri; Hodges of North Carolina; and Underwood of West Virginia. Aronson of Montana has announced he will retire from public life at the end of his present term, but party leaders are seeking to persuade him to reverse that decision.

Several of the Governors are considered possible candidates for the Senate or for other offices. Among them are: McNichols of Colorado; Boggs of Delaware; Loveless of Iowa; Furcolo of Massachusetts; Freeman of Minnesota (if Sen. Humphrey does not seek reelection); Brooks of Nebraska; Davis of North Dakota; Stafford of Vermont; Underwood of West Virginia; and Hickey of Wyoming.

For State-by-State Review . . .

STATE-BY-STATE REVIEW OF SENATE, GOVERNOR CONTESTS

ALABAMA -- Senator -- Sen. John J. Sparkman (D), 60, first elected in 1946, is a candidate for a third full term. He faces nominal opposition in the Democratic primary from John Crommelin of Wetumpka, retired U.S. Navy admiral, and Zeke Calhoun, night manager of a service station in Phoenix City.

ALASKA -- Senator -- Sen. E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (D), 55, has announced his candidacy for his first full six-year term. In 1958, Bartlett was nominated without opposition and elected by a 6-to-1 margin over the Republican candidate. No serious opposition, either Democratic or Republican, is foreseen in 1960.

ARIZONA -- Governor -- Gov. Paul Fannin (R), 53, elected in an upset in 1958, is expected to seek a second term and no primary opposition is likely.

The leading prospect for the Democratic nomination appears to be Lee Ackerman, a wealthy Phoenix land development and real estate operator. Ackerman served one term in the state house of representatives, but this would be his first statewide campaign.

ARKANSAS -- Senator -- Sen. John L. McClellan (D), 64, intends to run for a fourth term. No opposition is anticipated.

Governor -- Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) has announced his intention to seek a fourth term. He broke a 54-year old precedent when he won a third term as Governor in 1958.

Attorney General Bruce Bennett will oppose Faubus in the primary. Other possible opposition may come from Dr. H. E. Williams, an ordained Baptist minister and president of Southern Baptist College, Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

COLORADO -- Senator -- Sen. Gordon Allott (R), 53, is a certain candidate for a second term, and faces no primary opposition.

Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols (D), whose term of office runs until 1963, is his party's favorite choice to oppose Allott, but he has kept his own counsel on his 1960 plans. If McNichols does not run, Democrats might turn to Lt. Gov. Robert Lee Knous (D) or Charles F. Brannan, the Secretary of Agriculture in the Truman Administration, who lost out in a bid for the Senate nomination in 1956.

McNichols, Knous and Brannan are all from Denver, which is also the home of Sen. John A. Carroll (D), while Allott comes from Lamar. Colorado has never had both Senators from Denver.

DELAWARE -- Senator -- Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr. (D), 56, will be a candidate for a third term. Republicans are hopeful that two-term Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R), who is ineligible to run for reelection, will be their Senate candidate.

Governor -- A contest is expected for the Republican gubernatorial nomination between the lieutenant governors in the first and second Boggs administrations. The former lieutenant governor, already announced for the 1960 gubernatorial nomination, is John W. Rollins of Lewes. His likely opponent is Lt. Gov. Davis P. Buckson of Smyrna.

On the Democratic side, speculation centers on four men: ex-Gov. Elbert Carvel (1949-53) of Laurel, who was defeated for the Senate in 1958; J.H. Tyler McConnell of Wilmington, defeated for Governor by Boggs in 1956; James Latchum, chairman of the Wilmington Democratic committee; and William S. Potter of Wilmington, the Democratic National Committeeman.

Nominations in Delaware are made by party conventions.

FLORIDA -- Governor -- Gov. Leroy Collins (D) is barred by law from seeking another term in 1960, and the usual large field of candidates is running in the Democratic primary. They are:

C. Farris Bryant, 45, of Ocala and Thomas E. (Ted) David, 39, of Hollywood, both former house speakers; ex-State Sen. Doyle E. Carlton Jr., 38, of Wauchula; John McCarty, 44, of Fort Pierce, who resigned from the circuit court to enter the race; State Sen. J. Harvie Belser, 42, of Bonifay; the Rev. George Downs of Winter Park; State Sen. Fred O. Dickinson Jr., 37, of West Palm Beach; Mayor Haydon Burns, 47, of Jacksonville; James McCorvey, 42, of Hialeah, a restaurant owner, and Bill Hendrix, 47 of Oldsmar, Grand Dragon of the Florida Ku Klux Klan.

Republicans, who have not elected a Governor in this century, have two candidates battling for their party's 1960 nomination: George Peterson of Fort Lauderdale, chairman of the Broward County Commission; and Emerson Rupert, 44, of St. Petersburg, an industrial engineer and motel owner.

GEORGIA -- Senator -- Sen. Richard B. Russell (D), 61, a member of the Senate since 1932, is, thus far, an unopposed candidate for reelection.

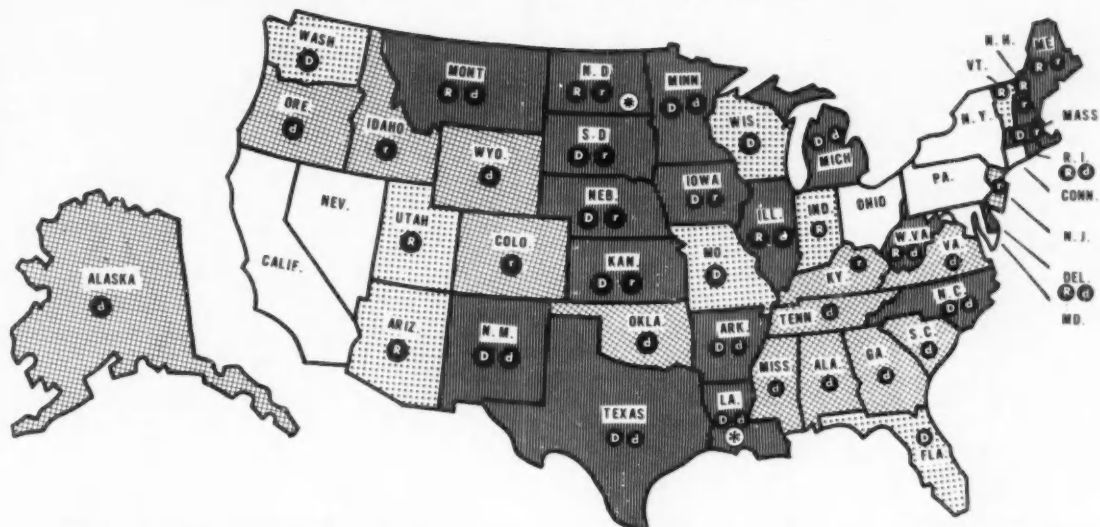
IDAHOO -- Senator -- Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R), 65, will be a candidate for reelection to his second full term. No primary opposition is anticipated.

Democrats have four announced candidates for the Senate seat: State Rep. Gregg Potvin of American Falls; ex-State Democratic Chairman A. W. (Bill) Brunt of Idaho Falls; Robert McLaughlin of Mountain Home, former prosecuting attorney of Elmore City; and State Rep. Joseph R. Garry of Plummer, a full-blooded Coeur d'Alene Indian who headed the National Congress of American Indians. Another possible candidate is Attorney General Frank L. Benson.

ILLINOIS -- Senator -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D), 68, is running for a third term without primary opposition.

Six Republicans are fighting for their party's nomination to oppose Douglas in November: William H. Rentschler of Lake Forest, a 34-year old Chicago businessman and former state Young Republican chairman; Samuel Witwer, Chicago lawyer who received endorsement from Gov. William C. Stratton and the Republican organization; ex-State Sen. and State Auditor Warren E. Wright; State Sen. John W. Lewis of Marshall; John A. Ricker, Glencoe lawyer; and John R. Harrell, Louisville clergyman. Rentschler, who began his campaign without any organization support, has proved an effective campaigner and

34 Senate, 28 Governor Seats Up For Election



- * LOUISIANA WILL HOLD A GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION APRIL 19
- * NORTH DAKOTA WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SENATE ELECTION JUNE 28

THERE WILL BE NO GUBERNATORIAL OR SENATORIAL RACE IN HAWAII IN 1960

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is given a good chance to defeat Witwer, his principal opponent, in the primary.

Governor -- Defying state tradition, Gov. William G. Stratton (R) announced for a third term. He is opposed in the primary by State Sen. Hayes Robertson of Flossmoor, a conservative Republican.

The Democrats are divided on the governorship. The party organization headed by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley has given its endorsement to Cook County Judge Otto Kerner Jr. He is opposed by State Treasurer Joseph D. Lohman of Chicago and by Stephen A. Mitchell, the former Democratic national chairman.

INDIANA -- **Governor** -- Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) is barred by law from succeeding himself. Lt. Gov. Crawford F. Parker (R) appears to have the inside track the nomination. The only other possible candidate whose name has been mentioned is State Auditor Roy T. Combs.

Front-runner in the Democratic race is Matthew E. Welsh of Vincennes, the minority leader of the state senate. He faces opposition from State Sen. Nelson A. Grills of Indianapolis, State Auditor Albert A. Steinwedel and Secretary of State John R. Walsh.

Gubernatorial nominations are made by party conventions in Indiana.

IOWA -- **Senator** -- Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R), 67, is not seeking reelection for a second Senate term. Leading candidates for the Republican nomination are State Sen. Jack Miller of Sioux City and State Rep. Kenneth J.

Stringer of Davenport. Also announced are Oliver Reeve, Waverly attorney, and Ernest Seamann of Waterloo, a perennial candidate.

Unopposed candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination is Iowa's two-term Governor Herschel C. Loveless (D).

Governor -- The two Democratic candidates for the gubernatorial nomination are State Commerce Commissioner Harold Hughes of Ida Grove and Lt. Gov. Edward J. McManus of Keokuk.

On the Republican side, Attorney General Norman A. Erbe of Boone and State Sen. Jack Schroeder of Davenport have announced their candidacies. An attempt to draft ex-Lt. Gov. William Nicholas of Mason City for the nomination has been reported.

KANSAS -- **Senator** -- Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R), 65, will seek a third term. No GOP primary opposition is in sight.

The only announced Democratic candidate is Lt. Gov. Joseph W. Henkle, Sr. There has been some speculation that Frank Theis, Democratic state chairman, might run.

Governor -- Gov. George Docking (D) has announced that he will run for an unprecedented third term. There are three announced Republican candidates: McDill (Huck) Boyd, Phillipsburg newspaperman and former executive secretary to Gov. Edward F. Arn (R 1951-55); Attorney General John A. Anderson Jr. of Olathe, long a bitter foe of Docking; and State Rep. William Addington Jr., a

wealthy young Elkhart farmer and cattleman who has been independent of Republican organization leaders.

KENTUCKY -- Senator -- Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R), 58, is expected to have no primary opposition in his third bid for a full six-year Senate term. Copper was elected to fill unexpired terms in 1946, 1952 and 1956, but was defeated in full term contests in 1948 and 1954.

The first Democrat to announce his candidacy was former Gov. Keen Johnson (1939-43), 64, who was once close to ex-Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler but broke with Chandler and later become associated with the anti-Chandler faction headed by Gov. Bert T. Combs (D). The Chandler faction is expected to throw its support either to ex-Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield or ex-Commissioner of Public Safety Don Sturgill, 31, of Lexington.

LOUISIANA -- Senator -- Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D), 69, is an announced candidate for a fifth term and as yet he has no opposition in sight.

Governor -- Ex-Gov. Jimmie H. Davis (1944-48) defeated New Orleans Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison in the Jan. 9 Democratic primary. He is expected to have an easy victory over Francis Grevenberg (R) in the April 19 election to choose a successor to Gov. Earl K. Long (D).

MAINE -- Senator -- Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R), 61, has announced her candidacy for a third term. She has no declared primary opponent.

The leading Democratic candidate is also a woman -- Miss Lucia Cormier of Rumford, minority leader of the state house of representatives. She is expected to win an easy primary victory over ex-State Rep. Thomas Maynard of Portland.

Governor -- An election will be held Nov. 8 for the remaining two years of the term of Gov. Clinton A. Clauson (D), who died Dec. 30, 1959. The Republican candidate will be Gov. John H. Reed (R), 38, of Fort Fairfield, who succeeded to the governorship upon Clauson's death by virtue of his post as president of the state senate.

Reed will face strong competition in the general election from Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D).

MASSACHUSETTS -- Senator -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R), 67, who came to the Senate in 1945, will run for his third full term. No primary opposition is anticipated.

The Democrats are awaiting definite word from two-term Gov. Foster Furcolo, who has indicated he might run for the Senate in 1960, but refused to make any definite declaration on whether he will run for the Senate or for another term as Governor. Furcolo lost to Saltonstall in the 1954 Senate race.

Governor -- The announced Democratic candidates are Lt. Gov. Robert F. Murphy and State Treasurer John F. Kennedy (no relation to the Senator). It is believed they will run in the primary even if Furcolo decides to seek another term as Governor. Other possible Democratic nominees are Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald and Secretary of State Joseph D. Ward.

On the Republican side, there are four announced gubernatorial candidates: John A. Volpe, Malden businessman and former Federal Highway Administrator; ex-State Sen. Howard Whittmore Jr. of Newton; Frank S. Giles, minority leader of the state house of representatives; and State Sen. Phillip A. Graham of Hamilton. Ex.-Lt. Gov. Sumner G. Whittier, currently U.S. Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, is considered a possible compromise candidate.

MICHIGAN -- Senator -- Sen. Pat McNamara (D), 65, is running for a second term. His only announced opposition is from John R. Franco of Pontiac, paper wholesaler and former Democratic chairman in Michigan.

Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R), 41, of Owosso, is an announced candidate for the Republican nomination. Possible competition for him in the Republican primary might come from former state police commissioner Don Leonard of Detroit, who was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1954.

Governor -- Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) has announced his retirement after a record-breaking six terms. Announced Democratic candidates for his post are: James A. Hare of Detroit, presently secretary of state; Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson of Plymouth; and Ed Conner, Detroit councilman.

The most likely Republican candidate for Governor is Paul D. Bagwell, a member of the Michigan State University faculty. He made a strong run against Williams in 1958. Competition will come from State Sen. Carlton Morris of Kalamazoo, a conservative Republican who led the successful 1959 battle in the state legislature against Williams' proposal for a state income tax.

MINNESOTA -- Senator -- The term of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D), 48, expires this year, and if he fails to win the Presidential nomination the Senate nomination will be his for the asking.

If Humphrey's national campaign succeeds, it is thought likely that three-term Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D) would seek the Senate nomination.

Republicans have not yet focused on a Senate candidate.

Governor -- Freeman is expected to seek an unprecedented fourth term as Governor unless the Senatorial nomination opens up.

Announced candidates for the Republican nomination are Mayor P. Kenneth Peterson of Minneapolis, former state Republican chairman; State Treasurer Val Bjornson; and ex-State Sen. Elmer L. Anderson of St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI -- Senator -- Sen. James O. Eastland (D), 55, is expected to be an unopposed candidate for his fourth term.

MISSOURI -- Governor -- Gov. James T. Blair Jr. (D) is barred by law from succeeding himself. Attorney General John M. Dalton of Kennett apparently has a firm grip on the Democratic nomination to succeed Blair.

Republicans, who have not elected a Governor since 1940, have no major contender in sight at this time.

MONTANA -- Senator -- Sen. James E. Murray (D), 83, a Member of the Senate since 1934, has announced his candidacy for another term.

Both of the state's Democratic Congressmen have entered the primary to run against Murray. They are Reps. Lee Metcalf, 49, and LeRoy H. Anderson, 54. Also running in the Democratic primary is John W. Mahan, 36, of Helena, a former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

State Rep. Sumner Gerard of Ennis has considerable organization support for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Wayne Montgomery, a Lima rancher, and J. Albert Wilson of Kremlin, a former advisor to the International Cooperation Administration in Southeast Asia, have also announced for the GOP nomination.

Governor -- Two-term Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R) announced in October 1959 that he would retire from public life at the end of 1960, but state and national GOP leaders have urged him to reverse his decision. Former Republican state chairman Donald G. Nutter has announced his candidacy for the nomination.

There are two announced Democratic candidates: Jack Toole, Shelby rancher; and Michael Kuchera, Billings businessman and perennial candidate for office in Montana. Other possible candidates are Lt. Gov. Paul Cannon and ex-Attorney General Arnold H. Olsen, who lost to Aronson in the 1956 gubernatorial race.

NEBRASKA -- **Senator** -- Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R), 55, has no primary opposition in his bid for a second term.

His probable opponent in the general election will be Gov. Ralph G. Brooks (D), whose election in 1958 was one of the biggest upsets of the year. Brooks, who had a light stroke in 1959, is opposed in the primary by Clair Callen, Odell merchant and former candidate for the House. Two relatively unknown figures, Albert Baker and Mike F. Kracher of Omaha, are also entered in the Democratic primary.

Governor -- Robert B. Conrad of Genoa, executive assistant to the Governor, is considered the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination. He is opposed by Frank B. Morrison, a Lincoln lawyer and head of an anti-organization Democratic group, and two new figures in Nebraska politics, Charles A. Bates of Lincoln and Tony Mangiamelli of Omaha.

There are three significant Republican candidacies for Governor: State Sen. Terry Carpenter of Scottsbluff, renowned for his nomination of a fictional Joe Smith for Vice President at the 1956 Republican National Convention; Mrs. Hazel Abel, 71, of Lincoln, who served briefly as a U.S. Senator on an interim appointment in 1954; and State Sen. John R. Cooper of Humboldt. Also entered in the Republican primary are State Sen. Dwain Williams of Broken Bow, Del Lienemann of Lincoln and George H. Ramsey of Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- **Senator** -- Sen. Styles Bridges (R), 61, intends to seek reelection to his fifth term. He has nominal opposition in the primary from Albert Levitt, 71, a former federal judge who opposed Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the 1950 California Senatorial primary and ran unsuccessfully in the New Hampshire First District House primary in 1958.

As yet, the Democrats have no prospects for the race against Bridges, which they concede will be very much of an uphill struggle.

Governor -- Gov. Wesley Powell (R) is expected to seek a second term. His principal primary opponent will be ex-Gov. Hugh Gregg (1953-55), who lost to Powell by a narrow margin in a bitter struggle for the GOP nomination in 1958. Powell has remained a controversial figure within the party, and it appears probable that the opposition to him, which was split among several candidates in 1958, will be united behind Gregg in the 1960 primary.

The leading prospect for the Democratic nomination appears to be National Committeeman Bernard L. Boutin, former mayor of Laconia, who made a strong race against Powell in 1958.

NEW JERSEY -- **Senator** -- Sen. Clifford P. Case (R), 56, is an announced candidate for a second term. Case's candidacy has provoked a division in GOP ranks, as it did in 1954, between "liberal" and "conservative" elements.

The candidate of the conservative group is Robert B. Morris, 49, of Point Pleasant, former chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Case and Morris, engaged in a bitter primary fight, have taken little notice of the third Republican contender for the Senate post, David Dearborn of Elizabeth, a Union County Republican committeeman.

Choice of the Democratic organization for the Senate seat is Thorn Lord of Princeton, Trenton lawyer and a member of the Port of New York authority. Richard M. Glassner, Newark attorney and newcomer to politics, is also entered in the Democratic primary.

NEW MEXICO -- **Senator** -- Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D), 64, is seeking reelection to a third term. He has only token opposition from three other Democrats in the primary.

Republican Senatorial candidates are Joseph Rendon of Albuquerque, a former fruit grower in Latin America; William F. Cowles; and Frederick Airy.

Governor -- Gov. John Burroughs (D) seeks reelection to a second term, but he faces strong opposition in both the primary and general election. Burroughs has been at odds with organized labor and the Democratic faction led by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D). Joseph A. Bursey of Santa Fe, who ran second to Burroughs in the 1958 primary, is again a candidate for the Democratic nomination. A third candidate is Thomas E. Holland.

Republican candidates are ex-Gov. Edwin L. Mechen (1951-55; 1957-59) and Paul Robinson, Albuquerque lawyer and county district attorney.

NORTH CAROLINA -- **Senator** -- Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D), 63, appointed and then elected to the Senate in 1958 to complete the term of the late Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D), is running for his first full term. Jordan's most serious primary opposition comes from Speaker of the House Addison Hewlett of Wilmington.

Governor -- Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D) is barred by law from seeking reelection. Four candidates are running for his job: Attorney General Malcolm Seawell, 47, of Lumberton; Democratic National Committeeman John Larkins of Trenton; ex-State Sen. Terry Sanford of Fayetteville, campaign manager for the late Sen. Scott; and I. Beverly Lake of Wake Forest, former assistant attorney general and former law professor at Wake Forest College.

NORTH DAKOTA -- **Senator** -- North Dakota will hold a special election June 28 for the remaining 4½ years of the term of the late Sen. William Langer (R).

Interim Sen. C. Norman Brunsdale (R), 68, has said he will not be a candidate in the special election. Gov. John E. Davis (R), in the middle of his second term, is the Republican nominee.

Democratic and Non-Partisan League (NPL) conventions in the recent past have frequently endorsed different candidates in the Democratic primary. Since there will be no primary before the special election, Democratic and NPL conventions are expected to seek agreement on a single candidate. The favorite appears to be Rep. Quentin N. Burdick (D), with Raymond G. Vendsel of Carpio, who opposed Langer in the 1958 Senate contest, another possibility. Burdick has his political base in the NPL and Vendsel in the regular Democratic organization.

Governor -- Lt. Gov. C.P. Dahl is the likely candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

SENATORIAL, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PERCENTAGES IN 33 STATES

This chart shows the most recent election percentages in Senatorial and Presidential contests in the 33 states that will elect Senators Nov. 8.

Headnotes

The name of the Senator whose seat is at stake in 1960 is CAPITALIZED.

Democratic percentages are shown in Boldface.

Republican percentages are shown in Lightface.

An X indicates there was no major party opposition.

† Deceased. Lusk (D) now filling seat on interim appointment.

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
	1958	1956	1954	1952	EISENHOWER% 1956	1952		1958	1956	1954	1952	EISENHOWER% 1956	1952
ALABAMA					39.4	35.0	MISSISSIPPI					24.5	39.6
Hill (D)		X					EASTLAND (D)			95.6			
SPARKMAN (D)			82.5				Stennis (D)	X			X		
ALASKA							MONTANA					57.1	59.4
BARTLETT (D)	83.8						Mansfield (D)	76.2			50.7		
Gruening (D)	52.6						MURRAY (D)			50.4			
ARIZONA					45.8	43.8	NEBRASKA					65.5	69.2
Fulbright (D)		83.0					CURTIS (R)			61.1	63.6		
McCLELLAN (D)			X				Hruska (R)	55.6		60.9	69.1		
COLORADO					59.5	60.3	NEW HAMPSHIRE					66.1	60.9
Carroll (D)		50.2					BRIDGES (R)			60.2			
ALLOTT (R)			51.3				Cotton (R)		64.1	60.2			
DELAWARE					55.1	51.8	NEW JERSEY					64.7	56.8
FREAR (D)			56.9				Williams (D)	51.4		55.5			
Williams (R)	53.3			54.5			CASE (R)			48.7			
GEORGIA					32.8	30.3	NEW MEXICO					57.8	55.4
RUSSELL (D)			X				ANDERSON (D)			57.3			
Talmadge (D)		X					Chavez (D)	62.7			51.1		
IDAHO					61.2	65.4	NORTH CAROLINA					49.3	46.1
Church (D)		56.2					Ervin (D)		66.6	X			
DWORSHAK (R)			62.8				JORDAN (D)	70.0		65.9			
ILLINOIS					59.5	54.8	OKLAHOMA					55.1	54.6
DOUGLAS (D)			53.6				KERR (D)				56.1		
Dirksen (R)		54.1					Monroney (D)		55.4				
IOWA					59.1	63.8	OREGON					55.3	60.4
Hickenlooper (R)		53.9					Morse (D)		54.2				
MARTIN (R)			52.2				NEUBERGER (D)†			50.2			
KANSAS					65.4	68.8	RHODE ISLAND					58.3	51.0
Carlson (R)		57.9					GREEN (D)			59.4			
SCHOEPPPEL (R)			56.3				Pastore (D)	64.5			54.8		
KENTUCKY					54.3	49.8	SOUTH CAROLINA					25.2	49.3
COOPER (R)		53.2		51.5			Johnston (D)		82.2				
Morton (R)		50.4	54.5				THURMOND (D)		X	63.2			
LOUISIANA					53.3	47.1	SOUTH DAKOTA					58.4	69.3
ELLENDER (D)			X				Case (R)		50.8				
Long (D)		X					MUNDT (R)			57.3			
MAINE					70.9	66.0	TENNESSEE					49.2	50.0
Muskie (D)	60.8						Gore (D)	79.0			74.2		
SMITH (R)			58.6	58.7			KEFAUVER (D)			70.0			
MASSACHUSETTS					59.3	54.2	TEXAS					55.3	53.2
Kennedy (D)	73.2						JOHNSON (D)			85.0			
SALTONSTALL (R)			50.5				Yarborough (D)	74.6			X		
MICHIGAN					55.6	55.4	VIRGINIA					55.4	56.3
Hart (D)	53.6			50.6			Byrd (D)	69.3			X		
McNAMARA (D)			50.8				ROBERTSON (D)			X			
MINNESOTA					53.7	55.3	WEST VIRGINIA					54.1	48.1
HUMPHREY (D)			56.4				Byrd (D)	59.2	53.7		53.6		
McCarthy (D)	52.9			56.6			RANDOLPH (D)	59.3		54.8			
							WYOMING					60.1	62.7
							McGee (D)	50.8			51.6		
							O'MAHONEY (D)			51.5			

Little interest has been shown in the Democratic nomination. Possible candidates are ex-State Sen. Ralph Dewing and Mayor Herschel Lashkowitz of Fargo.

OKLAHOMA -- Senator -- Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D), 63, so far has no opposition in sight in either the primary or general election in his bid for a third Senate term.

OREGON -- Senator -- The Oregon Senatorial picture was upset by the March 9 death of Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D), who was planning to run for reelection in 1960. A host of would-be candidates rushed to enter both parties' primaries before the March 11 filing deadline. Oregon observers felt, however, that Neuberger's widow, Maurine B. Neuberger, former member of the Oregon house of representatives, would be an easy victor in the Democratic primary, and that ex-Gov. Elmo E. Smith (R 1956-57) should win the Republican nomination without great difficulty.

Mrs. Neuberger is opposed in the Democratic primary for the full term by Daniel Newton Cox of Springfield; Harry C. Fowler of Prineville; William B. Murphy of Portland; Fred O. Like of Seaside; and R.L. Conn of Lake Grove. Smith's opponents in the Republican primary are George Altwater of Portland; R. F. Cook of Silverton; and Thomas (Gordie) Killam of Portland.

Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R) March 15 appointed Judge Hall Stoner Lusk (D) to fill Neuberger's seat until a special election is called to fill the seat for the remainder of the term. The date for the special election has not been set; it may be concurrent with the general election Nov. 8. Both Mrs. Neuberger and Smith filed for the short term as well as the new term.

RHODE ISLAND -- Senator -- Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D), 92, the oldest man ever to serve in Congress, has announced his retirement. Rhode Island Democrats are still undecided on a nominee for his seat; the most likely nominee, if he decides to run, would be Rep. John E. Fogarty. Other possible nominees include the state's other Congressman, Aime J. Forand, and ex-Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (1951-59).

Republicans apparently have their Senate candidate in Raoul Archambault Jr., who resigned as assistant director of the Budget Bureau in December 1959 to begin his campaign. Archambault, the unsuccessful GOP gubernatorial candidate in 1952, has pledged of support for the Senate nomination from the top Republicans leaders in the state.

Governor -- Gov. Christopher Del Sesto (R) intends to run for a second term and is unlikely to have primary opposition.

Lt. Gov. John A. Notte Jr. has announced for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Senator -- Sen. Strom Thurmond (D), 57, who came to the Senate in 1955, is expected to have no serious opposition in either the primary or general election.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Senator -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R), 59, is running for a third term. No primary opposition is expected.

Mundt's Democratic opponent will be Rep. George S. McGovern, a two-term Member of the House.

Governor -- Gov. Ralph Herseth (D) will be a candidate for a second term. The favorite for the Republican nomination appears to be Speaker of the House Archie Gubbrud of Alcester.

TENNESSEE -- Senator -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D), 56, intends to be a candidate for his third Senate term. He will be opposed in the primary by Circuit Judge Andrew T. (Tip) Taylor of Jackson, runner-up in the very close 1958 gubernatorial primary. Ex-Gov. Frank G. Clement (1953-59) has also been considered a possible primary opponent for Kefauver.

Kefauver, whose political position in Tennessee was thought to be shaky after his 1956 campaign for Vice President, reportedly has succeeded in mending fences and is favored for reelection.

TEXAS -- Senator -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D), 51, considered a contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, campaigned throughout Texas in late 1959 for reelection to a third term. A new Texas law would permit Johnson's name to appear on the ballot in November as candidate for both Senator and President. He is unopposed in the primary. Possible opposition to Johnson in the general election might come from GOP state chairman Thad Hutcheson of Houston.

Governor -- Gov. Price Daniel (D) is seeking a third term. His only primary opposition comes from Jack Cox of Breckenridge, former director of Freedom in Action, a very conservative Texas political action group. Daniel's renomination and reelection are considered probable.

UTAH -- Governor -- Gov. George Dewey Clyde (R) is expected to be a candidate for a second term. Clyde defeated then Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R) in the 1956 Republican gubernatorial primary, and Lee ran against him as an independent in the general election that year.

Lee was elected mayor of Salt Lake City in November 1959 and was considered a possible opponent for Clyde this year. Most Utah observers, however, believe Lee will not run himself against Clyde, although he may support a candidate in the race.

Two candidates have announced for the Republican nomination: Lamont B. Gunderson, Salt Lake County commissioner; and Lewis H. Larsen of Salt Lake City, wealthy miner.

There are four announced Democratic candidates: State Sen. Alonzo F. Hopkin of Woodruff, the Democrats' 1956 Senate candidate; Ira Huggins, Ogden attorney; Speaker of the House Sheldon Brewster of Salt Lake City; and Mayor William Barlocker of St. George.

VERMONT -- Governor -- The Vermont political situation is unusual because most interest centers on the contest for the single seat in the House of Representatives. Republicans are especially anxious to reclaim the seat, which was won by a Democrat, Rep. William H. Meyer, in 1958 for the first time in 106 years.

Gov. Robert T. Safford (R) has announced he will run for the House seat, leaving the governorship open. Two Republicans have announced for Governor: Lt. Gov. Robert S. Babcock and F. Ray Keyser Jr., 32, speaker of the Vermont house of representatives. Among other possible Republican candidates is W. Arthur Simpson of Lyndonville.

The only announced Democratic candidate is State Sen. Russell Niquette of Winooski.

Gubernatorial, Presidential Percentages

This chart shows the most recent election percentages in gubernatorial and Presidential contests in the 27 states that will elect Governors Nov. 8.

Headnotes

*Cannot seek reelection.

†Succeeded to governorship upon death of Gov. Clinton A. Clauson (D).

Democratic percentages are shown in Boldface.

Republican percentages are shown in Lightface.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1958	1956	1954	1952	EISENHOWER% 1956	1952
ARIZONA					61.0	58.3
Fannin (R)	55.1	59.5	52.5	60.2		
ARKANSAS					45.8	43.8
Faubus (D)	82.5	80.6	62.1	87.4		
DELAWARE					55.1	51.8
*Boggs (R)		52.0		52.1		
FLORIDA					57.3	55.0
*Collins (D)		73.7	80.4	74.8		
ILLINOIS					59.5	54.8
Stratton (R)		50.3		52.5		
INDIANA					59.9	58.1
*Handley (R)		55.6		55.7		
IOWA					59.1	63.8
Loveless (D)	54.1	51.2	51.4	51.9		
KANSAS					65.4	68.8
Docking (D)	56.5	55.5	53.0	56.3		
MAINE					70.9	66.0
†Reed (R)	52.0	59.2	54.5	51.7		
MASSACHUSETTS					59.3	54.2
Furcolo (D)	56.2	52.8	51.8	49.9		
MICHIGAN					55.6	55.4
Williams (D)	53.0	54.7	55.6	50.0		
MINNESOTA					53.7	55.3
Freeman (D)	56.8	51.4	52.7	55.3		
MISSOURI					49.9	50.7
*Blair (D)		52.1		52.5		
MONTANA					57.1	59.4
Aronson (R)		51.4		51.0		
NEBRASKA					65.5	69.2
Brooks (D)	50.2	54.3	60.3	61.4		
NEW HAMPSHIRE					66.1	60.9
Powell (R)	51.7	54.7	55.1	63.1		
NEW MEXICO					57.8	55.4
Burroughs (D)	50.5	52.1	57.0	53.8		
NORTH CAROLINA					49.3	46.1
*Hodges (D)		67.0		67.5		
NORTH DAKOTA					61.7	71.0
Davis (R)	53.1	58.5	64.2	78.7		
RHODE ISLAND					58.3	51.0
Del Sesto (R)	50.9	50.1	57.7	52.6		
SOUTH DAKOTA					58.4	69.3
Herseth (D)	51.4	54.4	56.7	70.2		
TEXAS					55.3	53.2
Daniel (D)	88.1	78.3	89.4	98.1		
UTAH					64.6	58.9
Clyde (R)		38.2		55.1		
VERMONT					72.2	71.5
Stafford (R)	50.3	57.5	52.3	51.9		
WASHINGTON					54.3	54.3
Rosellini (D)		54.6		52.6		
WEST VIRGINIA					54.1	48.1
*Underwood (R)		53.9		51.5		
WISCONSIN					61.6	61.0
Nelson (D)	53.6	51.9	51.5	62.4		

VIRGINIA -- Senator -- Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D), 72, who came to the Senate in 1947, has announced his candidacy for another term. There is no opposition to him in sight.

WASHINGTON -- Governor -- Gov. Albert D. Rosellini (D) appears to have a clear path to renomination for a second term.

Lloyd J. Andrews of Spokane, the state superintendent of public instruction, is the front runner for the Republican nomination. The only other announced candidate is State Sen. Zeke Clark of Seattle. Another possible candidate is GOP state chairman William C. Goodloe.

WEST VIRGINIA -- Senator -- Sen. Jennings Randolph (D), 58, who was elected in 1958 to complete the term of the late Sen. Matthew M. Neely, is a candidate for a full term.

The Republicans are running Gov. Cecil H. Underwood, who is barred by law from seeking reelection this year, for Randolph's Senate seat. Randolph and Underwood are both unopposed primary candidates.

Governor -- Five prominent Democrats have filed for the gubernatorial nomination: Attorney General W. W. Barron of Elkins; Speaker of the House Harry R. Pauley of Iager; state chairman Hulett C. Smith of Beckley; State Treasurer Orel Skeen of Ripley; and Ralph Bean of Moorefield, president of the state senate.

Two Republican candidates face each other in the primary: Harold Neely of Hinton, director of state institutions, and ex-Sen. Chapman Revercomb (1943-49; 1957-59).

WISCONSIN -- Governor -- Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D) intends to run for reelection to a second term.

There are two announced candidates for the Republican nomination: Philip G. Kuehn, 39, of Milwaukee, a businessman and former state GOP chairman; and Jack Olsen, Wisconsin Dells businessman. Unannounced possibilities include ex-Rep. Glenn R. Davis, who was defeated in the GOP Senatorial primary of 1956 by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R); and ex-Gov. Vernon W. Thomson (1957-59), who lost to Nelson in 1958.

WYOMING -- Senator -- Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), 75, who has been in the Senate since 1933 except for a two-year break in 1953-54, is a possible nominee for another term. O'Mahoney has not declared his intentions, nor has he rescinded the statement he made in 1954 that this would be his last term. He is reported recovering from a stroke he suffered June 19, 1959.

Hepburn T. Armstrong of Lander, a wealthy uranium mine operator who lost the 1958 Senate nomination to Sen. Gale McGee (D), has announced he will seek the Senate seat if O'Mahoney retires. Other possible Democratic nominees in the event of O'Mahoney's retirement include: Raymond B. Whitaker of Casper, the unsuccessful 1958 House candidate; Miss Velma Linford of Laramie, the state superintendent of public instruction; Secretary of State Jack R. Gage; and Gov. J. J. Hickey.

In the Republican primary ex-Sen. Frank A. Barrett (1953-59), 67, who has resigned his position as counsel of the Agriculture Department to run for the Senate will compete for the nomination against three-term Rep. Keith Thomson, 41.

Outlook in House Elections

SWITCH AND DOUBTFUL DISTRICTS KEY TO HOUSE CONTROL

The 86 Congressional districts which have switched hands between the two political parties during the last decade will be the key to control of the House of Representatives following the 1960 election. An additional 112 seats which did not change hands during the decade, but which have been listed in the statistically Doubtful column at some time since 1952, are also counted as important 1960 battlegrounds as the Republicans strive to recoup the heavy losses they suffered in the 1958 election.

Political professionals of both parties told Congressional Quarterly that the Democrats had probably reached their high water mark in Congressional representation -- at least for the foreseeable future -- as a result of the 1958 sweep in which they picked up 49 Republican seats.

Democrats said that, while they would concede nothing to the Republicans and actually expect to take some shaky GOP seats in 1960, they face a real fight to hold all of their present 280 seats. They called 1960 "a year of protection rather than a year of expansion."

Republicans, on the other hand, felt that they were certain to make gains in 1960 and that they could conceivably pick up enough seats to take control of the House in the 87th Congress.

To set the stage for the 1960 House battle, CQ made a district-by-district and Nation-wide survey of Congressional and Presidential voting in 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, and special elections in 1959. The analysis omits the 1950 election returns because of the redistricting in many states following the 1950 population census. The chart on p. 4 shows the history of each Congressional district over the decade: the parties which have held it, their winning percentages, and the Eisenhower election figures in these districts in 1952 and 1956. Special markings indicate which districts bear particular attention in 1960: the districts which have switched party control once or more during the decade (sw), those which have been in the Doubtful column (less than 55 percent margin of victory) at any time since 1952 (d), and those in which the incumbents have announced their retirement at the end of the 86th Congress (r).

Switch Districts

Switch districts are those in which one of the parties has been able to seize control from the opposition. Any party attempting to recoup its losses in House membership will look to the Switch districts which it held within the recent past and which it feels are not yet solidly in the opponent's camp.

As a result of their election sweeps in 1954 and 1958, the Democrats now hold many more Switch districts than the Republicans. Barring a repeated Democratic sweep in 1960, this should give the Republicans plentiful opportunities to win back seats they held in recent years, while the Democrats will be forced, for the most part, to seek out Republican seats they have not held for many years, if ever.

The chart below traces the distribution of Switch districts in all elections since 1954. Figures for the individual years add up to a greater figure than the total for the period because several districts have switched hands two or three times.

Election Year	Total Switched Districts	Democratic from GOP	GOP from Democratic
1954	34	29	3
1956	20	11	9
1958	50	49	1
Total (net changes since 1953, as of March 30, 1960)*	86	76	10

*Total includes special election in Iowa's 4th District Dec. 15, 1959, in which the Republicans regained one of the Switch districts they lost in the 1958 election.

The distribution of the 76 Switch districts presently in Democratic hands, which the Republicans will seek to retake in 1960, gives an indication of the task facing the GOP. Thirty-five of these districts are in the Midwest, 26 in the East, 13 in the West and two in the South. The state-by-state distribution is as follows:

Indiana	7	Kansas	3
California	6	Missouri	3
Connecticut	6	New York	3
Illinois	5	Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	5	Maine	2
Maryland	4	Massachusetts	2
Ohio	4	Michigan	2
Wisconsin	4	Nebraska	2
Iowa	3		
Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia:	one each.		

The ten Republican Switch districts which form likely Democratic targets are distributed throughout the Union: one each in California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia.

Doubtful Districts

CQ defines Doubtful districts as those won by less than 55 percent of the vote in the last election. During the past decade 19.9 percent of the seats listed as Doubtful have fallen on election day. In 1958 the change was particularly heavy as 21 of the 38 Republican Doubtful districts went Democratic. By contrast, since 1952 only 8.8 percent of all Fighting districts (those last won by 55 to 60 percent of the vote) have gone down to defeat in the next election. Safe seats (won by 60 percent or more of the vote) have fallen only 2.8 percent of the time.

On the basis of the 1958 election and special elections in 1959, there are now 105 Doubtful seats -- 63 held by Republicans and 42 by Democrats. Many of the newly Doubtful Republican seats were formerly Fighting or Safe GOP seats, while the 42 Doubtful Democratic seats are in large part formerly Republican seats.

Thus the Republicans, if 1958 proves to have been their worst year, are in a less exposed position than the Doubtful district statistics indicate.

Rarely do the two parties suffer a similar number of losses in their Doubtful districts on election day. History shows, with few exceptions, a clear trend in favor of one political party in any one election year. Usually a trend covers several elections. The House membership figures since 1928 reflect the following patterns:

Election Year	Members Elected*		Change from Previous Congress*	
	Democrats	GOP	Democrats	GOP
1928	163	267	-32	+30
1930	216	218	+53	-49
1932	313	117	+97	-101
1934	322	103	+9	-14
1936	333	89	+11	-14
1938	262	169	-71	+80
1940	267	162	+5	-7
1942	222	209	-45	+47
1944	243	190	+21	-19
1946	188	246	-55	+56
1948	263	171	+75	-75
1950	234	199	-29	+28
1952	213	221	-21	+22
1954	232	203	+19	-18
1956	234	201	+2	-2
1958	283	153	+49	-48

*Figures do not include vacancies at election time or independent party candidates. Figures in right hand columns may not balance for this reason, or in 1958, because Democrats won new seat from Alaska.

Only in years like 1940 or 1956, when a popular President at the head of one of the national tickets offsets an apparent trend in favor of the other party, does a fairly large movement of seats toward one party or the other fail to materialize.

Such large movements of seats are heaviest in the Doubtful district category. If the 1960 elections were to show a reversal of the Democratic trend apparent since 1954, heaviest Democratic losses would thus be expected in the 42 Doubtful seats (based on 1958 returns) which they now hold.

A study of the elections earlier in the decade reveals an additional 56 Democratic seats which were Doubtful in 1952, 1954 or 1956, but are now classified as Fighting or Safe Democratic. A strong Republican trend could place some of these seats also in jeopardy in 1960, just as the 1958 Democratic sweep unexpectedly upset 12 supposedly Safe Republican seats.

During the decade a grand total of 196 seats have been Doubtful, of which the Democrats presently hold 119 and the Republicans 77. While these statistics indicate the Democrats may be in a more exposed position than the Republicans as the two parties enter the 1960 campaign, statistics based on 1958 alone show that the Republican House membership could be reduced to 92 if the Democrats were able to win 5 percent more of the vote this year in key districts.

Party Objectives for '60

The following is the status of the House as the two parties gird for the 1960 Congressional contests:

Majority needed for control	219
Present membership:	
Democrats	280
Republicans	151
Vacancies (D-3; R-3)	6
Total Membership	437

Republican Plans

In order to win control of the House, the Republicans would have to make a net gain of 65 seats and hold the three normally Republican seats now vacant. While one-year gains of this magnitude are not very frequent in American political history, Republicans can take some comfort in two precedents from recent decades. In 1948 the Democrats made a net gain of 75 seats, and in 1938 the Republicans themselves came back from their crushing defeat of 1936 to regain 80 House seats.

Principal Republican hopes for 1960 lie in the 76 Switch districts of the decade presently in Democratic hands, and it appears likely that Republican strategists will concentrate first on these districts as they strive to upset Democratic control of the House.

Republican campaign planners also include in the list of possible GOP upsets in 1960 the 121 Northern Congressional districts presently in Democratic hands which were carried by President Eisenhower in either 1952 or 1956. Special attention will be given to districts in which Democratic incumbents are retiring, and districts in which GOP strength has increased over the years. All these are noted in the chart.

Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.), recently elected chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Feb. 9 reiterated the Republican intention to regain control of the House in 1960 and said his group would "select and screen candidates, and see that they have organization and financial support."

Democratic Plans

Democratic strategists feel that their party may well have reached a point of saturation in picking up large blocs of Republican seats. But they take exception to Republican claims that the GOP might regain control of the House in the 87th Congress.

A movement of seats to the GOP large enough to wipe out the present Democratic majority, they maintain, would necessitate a shift of at least 10.9 percent in the popular vote in the country's key Congressional districts. They dispute whether any Republican trend is apparent today, particularly one of such magnitude.

Congressional Quarterly statistics agree substantially with the estimate that the Republicans would need to increase their vote by a maximum of approximately 11 percent to take control of the 65 Democratic seats which stand between their present strength and a majority. There are presently 63 Democratic seats won by less than 60 percent of the vote in the last election. Of these 43 are classified by CQ's statistical measure as Doubtful (less than 55 percent) and 20 as Fighting (55 to 60 percent of the vote). In order to gain a majority, the Republicans would have to keep all their present seats, win all 63 seats in the Democratic Doubtful and Fighting categories,

and win 2 seats presently classified as Safe Democratic (last won by over 60 percent). Loss of Republican seats or failure to pick up all 63 Democratic Doubtful and Fighting seats would necessitate proportionate gains in the Safe Democratic group. Likeliest prospects would be the 39 Democratic districts won by margins of 60 to 65 percent of the vote in 1958.

Democrats point out that the 280 present Democratic incumbents have a natural advantage because a Congressman in office -- by the very nature of his incumbency -- usually enjoys a four to six percent advantage over any opponent. This factor, they say, should cushion possible Democratic losses in 1960.

Democrats also say that any losses they suffer in 1960 may be offset by the defeat of Republican incumbents in weak GOP districts.

Democrats point out that many of the 76 Switch districts of the decade which the Republicans hope to pick up in 1960 changed to Democratic control in 1954 and 1956, and were won by a very large majority by the Democratic incumbents in 1958.

Democratic spokesmen expressed private concern, however, about several Congressional seats being vacated by young Democrats running for other offices (see below).

Partisan Agreements

Strategists of both political parties agree that races for Governor and Senator in the various states may have major effects on House races. (See CQ story on 1960 Senate, Governor Races, Weekly Report p. 45)

There is also general agreement that the Presidential race will play a very important role in the 1960 House contests, and that the composition of the Democratic Presidential ticket is still the major unknown factor affecting the 1960 Congressional campaign and the chances of the two parties.

Deaths and Resignations

Deaths, resignations and retirements always offer better-than-usual opportunities for the opposite party to pick up seats. Even Safe districts are often placed in jeopardy when the incumbents retire or die. CQ statistics show that while only 22 Safe seats have changed party control since 1953, 13 of these seats were held by retiring or deceased Members of the House. Since the opening of the 86th Congress ten vacancies have occurred in the House:

4th MISSOURI -- George H. Christopher (D) died Jan. 23, 1959. William J. Randall (D) elected in special election March 3, 1959. District was Safe Democratic, is now Fighting Democratic.

43rd NEW YORK -- Daniel A. Reed (R) died Feb. 19, 1959. Charles E. Goodell Jr. (R) elected in special election May 25, 1959. District remains Safe Republican.

6th OHIO -- James G. Polk (D) died April 28, 1959. Vacancy will not be filled until general election Nov. 8, 1960. District was Doubtful Democratic until 1958 election, when it became statistically Safe Democratic.

12th ILLINOIS -- Charles A. Boyle (D) died Nov. 4, 1959. Vacancy will not be filled until general election. District was Republican in 1952, Doubtful Democratic in 1954 and 1956, and Safe Democratic in 1958.

4th IOWA -- Steven V. Carter (D) died Nov. 4, 1959. John H. Kyl (R) elected in special election Dec. 15. District had been Republican before Carter's 1958 election. It is now a statistically Doubtful Republican district.

The "Safe" South

Without doubt, the "safest" Congressional seats are the 111 now held by Democrats from Southern states. Presently there are nine Republican Congressmen from the South, and seven of their seats are considered Fighting or Doubtful according to Congressional Quarterly's statistical classification. On the other hand, all of the 111 Democratic seats are safe with the exception of Kentucky's 3rd, taken from the Republicans by Democrat Frank W. Burke in 1958. It is now a Doubtful seat.

Even in the Democratic primary, which has often been called the "real election" in the South, there is little competition. In 1958 there were contests in only 34 of the 110 primaries for Democratic held seats in the South, and in only six of these races did the winner receive less than 60 percent of the vote.

The winners in the latter group and their winning percentages in the primary were:

District	Winner	Vote %
1 Ala.	George M. Grant	51.4%
2 Ga.	Prince H. Preston	58.7
1 Ky.	Frank A. Stubblefield	48.6
8 La.	Harold B. McSween	56.6
12 N.C.	George A. Shuford	52.7
6 Okla.	Toby Morris	50.03

SOURCE: SOUTHERN PRIMARIES '58, BY RICHARD M. SCAMMON, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, 1959, AND CQ

Only two Democrats in the entire South lost their seats in the primary. Rep. Noble J. Gregory lost to Stubblefield by a margin of 341 votes in Kentucky's 1st District. In the 1st District of Virginia, Thomas N. Downing received 69.7 percent of the vote in a successful race against Rep. Edward J. Robeson Jr.

No Southern Democrats lost their seats to Republicans in the general election. But Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) was defeated by another Democrat, Dale Alford, through a write-in vote in the general election.

17th PENNSYLVANIA -- Alvin R. Bush (R) died Nov. 5, 1959. Special election scheduled for April 26. District has been Fighting Republican since 1954.

23rd NEW YORK -- Isidore Dollinger (D) resigned Jan. 1, 1960. Jacob H. Gilbert elected in special election March 8. District is Safe Democratic.

18th PENNSYLVANIA -- Richard M. Simpson (R) died Jan. 7, 1960. Special election scheduled for April 26. District has been Fighting Republican since 1954.

12th NORTH CAROLINA -- David Hall (D) died Jan. 29, 1960. Primary scheduled for May 28 and special election for June 25; if run-off primary is necessary, however, it will be held June 25 and vacancy will not be filled until general election. District was Safe Democratic in 1954 and 1958, but Doubtful Democratic in 1956.

3rd WASHINGTON -- Russell V. Mack (R) died March 28, 1960. District has been Safe or Fighting Republican since 1954.

Retirements

To date 14 Republicans and eight Democrats have announced their retirement at the end of the present Congress. These retirements should be to the advantage of the Democrats since all but two of the Republican retirements are in Doubtful or Fighting districts, while all but one of the Democratic retirements are in Safe Districts.

(Continued on page 527)

ELECTIONS OF THE 1950's SET STAGE FOR 1960 HOUSE RACES

The following chart shows the percentage of the total vote won by House members elected in the general elections of 1952, 1954, 1956 and 1958, and in the special elections held in the states of Missouri, Hawaii and Iowa during 1959. In the two right-hand columns, President Eisenhower's percentages of the vote in the Congressional district in 1952 and 1956 appear. Percentages for all years through 1958 are based on final official returns. Percentages of winning Democrats are given in **bold type**; percentages of winning Republicans are given in light type. Winners' names for years before 1958 are not given. X indicates the winner had no major party opposition.

KEY

sw -- Switch District. Seat switched from Republican to Democratic or Democratic to Republican control in any election following 1952.
d -- Doubtful District. Won by less than 55 percent of the vote in any of the last four elections.
r -- Retiree. Incumbent has announced retirement at the end of the 86th Congress.

NOTE: The Switch and Doubtful District indications apply to all elections since 1954 and 1952 respectively, and are not confined to the 1958 elections.

	HOUSE %				IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
ALABAMA						
1 Boykin (D)	X	X	X	X	48.7	42.2
2 Grant (D)	X	X	X	X	42.5	36.8
3 Andrews (D)	X	X	X	X	30.8	27.8
4 Roberts (D)	X	73.4	X	X	41.3	35.9
5 Rains (D)	X	X	X	X	35.2	27.3
6 Selden (D)	X	X	X	X	43.8	38.7
7 Elliott (D)	X	X	78.9	72.5	45.2	37.4
8 Jones (D)	X	80.7	91.6	87.3	23.7	20.4
9 Huddleston, Jr. (D)	86.3	65.9	X	X	53.1	45.8
ALASKA						
AL Rivers (D)	57.5					
ARIZONA						
d 1 Rhodes (R)	59.2	54.9	53.1	54.0	63.0	60.6
2 Udall (D)	60.9	60.1	62.1	56.9	59.0	56.2
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings (D)	X	X	X	X	40.8	39.2
2 Mills (D)	X	X	X	X	40.6	38.8
3 Trimble (D)	X	61.3	X	56.0	56.7	57.2
4 Harris (D)	X	X	X	X	41.2	36.3
5 Alford (D)	51.0	X	X	78.8	59.3	47.8
6 Norrell (D)	X	X	X	X	45.5	39.5
CALIFORNIA						
sw-d 1 Miller (D)	54.9	53.6	59.1	X	60.1	63.9
2 Johnson (D)	61.0	X	X	X	52.3	57.8
d 3 Moss (D)	X	68.6	65.3	50.8	47.3	51.4
4 Mailliard (R)	60.0	61.9	61.2	55.0	59.5	61.7
5 Shelley (D)	X	X	X	X	41.3	42.1
sw-d 6 Balawin (R)	51.0	53.7	50.9	50.6	49.0	47.3
sw-d 7 Cohelan (D)	50.9	52.8	53.0	X	54.4	52.7
8 Miller (D)	X	65.6	65.4	X	51.3	51.8
d 9 Younger (R)	58.8	60.3	54.5	53.1	61.1	63.1
d 10 Gubser (R)	54.6	60.7	61.2	59.2	60.0	60.8
sw-d 11 McFall (D)	69.3	53.1	52.6	X	52.3	55.5
sw-d 12 Sisk (D)	81.1	73.0	53.8	X	43.8	49.2
d 13 Teague (R)	57.0	59.6	52.5	51.0	58.1	61.0

	HOUSE %				IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
d 14 Hagen (D)	X	63.0	65.1	51.0	51.0	54.8
d 15 McDonough (R)	52.0	57.9	56.9	X	54.7	57.2
r 16 Jackson (R)	57.8	60.8	60.8	59.7	62.0	64.6
d 17 King (D)	75.3	64.9	60.1	54.6	52.8	51.8
18 Hosmer (R)	60.0	59.3	55.0	55.5	58.4	58.8
19 Holifield (D)	83.4	73.8	74.8	X	38.8	38.6
20 Smith (R)	66.0	70.8	71.2	X	71.5	71.5
d 21 Hiestand (R)	51.9	62.6	58.7	53.6	61.0	63.3
r 22 Holt (R)	55.4	59.8	58.2	60.4	59.2	63.2
23 Doyle (D)	X	70.9	70.9	X	46.4	44.8
24 Lipscomb (R)	56.4	61.9	56.9	X	58.1	60.1
sw 25 Kasem (D)	50.1	63.8	65.2	64.3	63.6	65.8
26 Roosevelt (D)	72.2	68.8	60.1	X	38.7	39.8
27 Sheppard (D)	72.3	X	64.8	55.0	57.1	57.0
28 Utt (R)	58.2	64.5	66.2	63.0	66.8	69.1
sw-d 29 Saund (D)	62.4	51.5	57.9	X	61.4	64.7
30 Wilson (R)	55.3	66.8	60.4	59.6	63.7	62.0
COLORADO						
d 1 Rogers (D)	66.7	57.8	55.6	50.8	56.4	56.5
sw-d 2 Johnson (D)	53.9	53.4	55.3	63.1	63.8	65.6
d 3 Chenoweth (R)	50.2	50.2	53.0	57.7	57.8	59.0
d 4 Aspinall (D)	63.6	61.8	53.5	50.0	63.4	64.3
CONNECTICUT						
sw-d 1 Daddario (D)	54.3	53.5	57.0	54.0	58.1	50.6
sw-d 2 Bowles (D)	53.3	59.1	50.7	55.5	62.2	56.0
sw-d 3 Giaimo (D)	56.2	60.0	52.7	52.8	63.2	55.8
sw-d 4 Irwin (D)	50.9	68.4	57.6	60.1	70.2	61.1
sw-d 5 Monagan (D)	53.8	61.9	52.8	56.7	65.4	56.9
sw-d AL Kowalski (D)	56.0	61.4	50.9	55.0	63.7	55.7
DELAWARE						
sw-d AL McDowell, Jr. (D)	50.2	51.9	54.9	51.9	55.3	51.8
FLORIDA						
sw-d 1 Cramer (R)	58.8	56.4	50.7	50.7	63.0	61.9
2 Bennett (D)	X	X	X	X	50.3	48.3
3 Sikes (D)	X	89.6	X	X	34.9	26.7
4 Fascell (D)	X	60.9	X	66.0	55.0	56.1

		HOUSE %				IKE %	
		1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
	5 Herlong (D)	67.0	51.4	X	X	65.4	63.0
	6 Rogers (D)	71.5	54.7	X	60.8	69.7	65.5
	7 Haley (D)	X	62.4	55.5	56.3	61.8	56.7
	8 Matthews (D)	X	X	X	X	39.6	42.3
GEORGIA							
	1 Preston (D)	X	78.3	83.7	X	41.6	37.7
	2 Pilcher (D)	X	X	X	X	24.7	25.9
	3 Forrester (D)	X	X	X	X	28.0	27.4
	4 Flynt, Jr. (D)	X	X	X	X	21.4	17.4
	5 Davis (D)	X	59.2	64.4	X	39.3	40.5
	6 Vinson (D)	X	X	X	X	26.0	26.0
r	7 Mitchell (D)	X	X	X	X	40.0	30.8
	8 Blitch (D)	X	X	X	X	24.9	26.7
	9 Landrum (D)	X	X	X	X	36.8	29.5
	10 Brown (D)	X	X	X	X	32.0	28.6
HAWAII							
	AL Inouye (D)	68.7	(special election '59)				
IDAHO							
d	1 Pfost (D)	62.4	55.1	54.9	50.3	56.7	60.9
	2 Budge (R)	55.0	60.0	60.8	66.2	64.3	68.6
ILLINOIS							
	1 Dawson (D)	72.2	64.4	75.3	73.5	36.3	25.4
d	2 O'Hara (D)	68.3	55.3	61.6	51.4	49.9	49.1
sw-d	3 Murphy (D)	56.4	51.5	53.8	54.5	61.2	55.0
d	4 Derwinski (R)	52.0	60.0	52.1	56.6	65.0	55.9
	5 Kluczynski (D)	76.1	61.8	73.2	64.5	50.9	38.6
	6 O' Brien (D)	73.1	62.0	71.7	63.1	44.5	38.9
	7 Libonati (D)	83.0	71.7	78.4	70.0	34.2	31.2
	8 Rostenkowski (D)	76.6	59.5	68.4	59.0	48.5	41.9
d	9 Yates (D)	67.0	54.0	60.3	52.4	54.9	51.3
	10 Collier (R)	54.3	64.5	57.3	65.0	70.1	64.8
sw-d	11 Pucinski (D)	56.7	55.5	50.9	59.4	65.4	58.0
sw-d	12 Boyle (D) †	60.8	53.2	54.1	55.7	52.8	55.2
	13 Church (R)	67.1	71.6	69.6	70.6	73.3	70.4
	14 Hoffman (R)	64.3	70.6	72.4	71.5	77.3	72.7
d	15 Mason (R)	52.5	64.6	62.8	63.6	67.7	62.5
r	16 Allen (R)	61.4	63.7	X	66.5	68.1	66.3
	17 Arends (R)	61.0	64.9	65.0	63.6	67.0	64.8
	18 Michel (R)	59.5	58.8	57.4	55.2	63.5	60.5
d	19 Chipfield (R)	50.5	55.8	56.5	60.8	59.9	61.2
r	20 Simpson (R)	55.5	59.6	62.9	61.8	60.7	60.9
	d 21 Mack, Jr. (D)	58.8	53.5	54.8	52.4	57.9	55.3
	22 Springer (R)	60.5	62.3	62.0	63.0	61.7	61.1
sw-d	23 Shipley (D)	50.1	52.6	52.9	58.1	59.5	59.1
	24 Price (D)	76.1	68.2	69.2	64.8	44.0	40.6
sw-d	25 Gray (D)	58.2	53.8	52.6	56.2	55.9	55.6
INDIANA							
d	1 Madden (D)	66.4	52.6	61.4	56.4	52.2	44.7
d	2 Halleck (R)	52.2	62.2	59.8	59.3	68.4	67.3
† Deceased							

† Deceased

	HOUSE %				IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
sw-d 3 Brademas (D)	56.9	53.1	50.4	54.5	58.4	55.9
d 4 Adair (R)	50.1	63.5	59.8	63.7	68.1	64.9
sw-d 5 Roush (D)	53.7	56.4	53.1	56.9	60.2	57.5
sw-d 6 Wampler (D)	51.5	55.0	52.5	55.7	59.0	58.5
d 7 Bray (R)	53.8	57.2	55.4	56.1	58.9	56.6
sw-d 8 Denton (D)	61.5	50.1	52.1	52.6	56.5	55.3
sw-d 9 Hogan (D)	50.4	53.4	51.7	56.4	59.2	58.5
sw-d 10 Harmon (D)	50.7	56.3	55.9	59.9	59.8	60.4
sw-d 11 Barr (D)	52.1	59.4	54.9	59.3	62.1	60.5
IOWA						
d 1 Schwengel (R)	53.4	58.0	57.0	62.8	60.3	63.5
sw-d 2 Wolf (D)	51.1	51.4	55.4	62.2	61.2	63.1
d 3 Gross (R)	53.7	58.6	62.1	65.8	60.5	66.4
sw-d 4 Carter (D) †	52.0	50.7	55.6	61.9	55.8	59.7
Kyl (R)	52.3	(special election '59)				
sw-d 5 Smith (D)	52.3	51.1	55.6	58.8	56.3	58.7
sw-d 6 Coad (D)	58.3	50.1	60.3	68.7	56.3	65.3
d 7 Jensen (R)	51.5	55.4	60.4	67.3	60.4	67.4
d 8 Hoeven (R)	52.7	60.1	63.8	X	62.3	68.8
KANSAS						
sw-d 1 Avery (R)	51.2	53.1	54.3	57.5	69.4	71.3
sw-d 2 George (D)	50.8	54.9	54.7	57.3	60.9	61.3
sw-d 3 Hargis (D)	51.7	55.0	55.4	59.5	62.5	64.5
d-r 4 Rees (R)	50.7	53.8	56.2	52.4	65.2	71.5
sw-d 5 Breeding (D)	53.1	50.5	64.9	70.9	67.9	71.5
d-r 6 Smith (R)	49.2	51.1	53.3	62.5	69.9	76.4
KENTUCKY						
1 Stubblefield (D)	85.0	X	X	65.8	39.5	38.6
d 2 Natcher (D)	76.1	51.3	X	54.4	51.3	47.4
sw-d 3 Burke (D)	52.2	57.4	50.2	54.0	58.8	54.6
4 Chelf (D)	X	56.3	X	55.9	52.6	47.7
5 Spence (D)	71.9	55.9	61.0	55.4	56.1	50.2
d 6 Watts (D)	94.7	52.7	60.9	56.3	50.4	45.4
d 7 Perkins (D)	65.8	52.4	60.4	58.2	51.4	42.9
8 Siler (R)	68.0	71.7	63.4	68.8	71.7	66.4
LOUISIANA						
1 Hebert (D)	X	X	82.3	X	58.8	48.3
2 Boggs (D)	91.8	64.5	X	66.4	60.7	48.5
3 Willis (D)	X	X	X	X	59.2	48.0
4 Brooks (D)	X	68.1	X	X	65.9	59.8
5 Passman (D)	X	X	X	X	58.2	46.1
6 Morrison (D)	X	X	X	X	52.2	41.3
7 Thompson (D)	X	X	X	X	51.0	42.9
8 McSweeney (D)	X	X	X	X	56.7	40.7
MAINE						
sw-d 1 Oliver (D)	52.1	50.0	52.1	61.6	68.8	64.7
sw-d-r 2 Coffin (D)	61.2	53.4	54.0	66.3	68.7	64.7
3 McIntire (R)	55.9	60.7	60.5	76.2	77.0	70.4

		HOUSE %				IKE %	
		1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
MARYLAND							
sw-d	1 Johnson (D)	50.6	55.7	55.5	61.1	62.0	57.2
sw	2 Brewster (D)	61.0	58.1	56.1	61.4	68.4	63.2
	3 Garmatz (D)	84.0	69.8	X	70.9	49.3	38.2
d	4 Fallon (D)	71.6	53.8	57.2	54.7	63.2	53.7
sw-d	5 Lankford (D)	75.1	56.8	53.7	50.4	56.1	57.1
sw-d	6 Foley (D)	51.4	54.3	51.4	57.8	60.9	61.1
d	7 Friedel (D)	73.5	59.0	54.5	51.4	55.0	51.3
MASSACHUSETTS							
	1 Conte (R)	55.3	63.6	55.6	67.1	63.1	57.7
d	2 Boland (D)	X	61.2	59.6	51.8	57.3	53.8
	3 Philbin (D)	X	70.9	X	67.3	57.5	49.1
d	4 Donohue (D)	63.8	59.4	57.1	54.4	63.8	57.1
	5 Rogers (R)	66.0	73.3	X	75.9	63.2	59.7
	6 Bates (R)	X	X	71.2	X	65.6	61.7
	7 Lane (D)	75.6	68.5	X	74.7	46.4	41.3
sw-d	8 Macdonald (D)	66.4	54.8	53.2	50.9	62.4	58.3
d	9 Keith (R)	54.7	61.1	56.7	59.1	68.4	63.2
d	10 Curtis (R)	52.2	53.0	50.7	54.3	57.2	56.2
	11 O'Neill, Jr. (D)	80.4	75.3	78.2	69.3	45.6	37.2
	12 McCormack (D)	X	82.5	X	82.2	40.4	34.4
sw-d	13 Burke (D)	53.5	55.6	58.0	60.6	64.7	61.8
	14 Martin, Jr. (R)	61.0	62.4	62.0	63.2	63.8	58.3
MICHIGAN							
	1 Machrowicz (D)	90.4	86.1	82.3	84.2	21.0	19.1
	2 Meader (R)	58.8	63.1	59.8	63.4	66.8	66.7
	3 Johansen (R)	60.4	63.8	59.4	62.0	67.9	67.5
	4 Hoffman (R)	59.8	62.0	62.3	66.6	69.2	68.5
	5 Ford, Jr. (R)	63.6	67.1	63.3	66.3	67.9	64.9
sw-d	6 Chamberlain (R)	52.1	50.8	57.1	52.6	60.0	59.5
sw-d	7 O'Hara (D)	50.7	53.7	52.8	60.3	59.5	64.3
	8 Bentley (R)	62.2	64.1	62.7	66.6	67.3	69.3
	9 Griffin (R)	56.7	56.0	55.7	59.5	62.3	62.8
	10 Cederberg (R)	61.1	65.6	61.4	67.5	69.2	69.4
d	11 Knox (R)	52.2	56.1	54.9	59.3	63.5	63.3
	12 Bennett (R)	57.0	56.3	55.9	58.2	55.6	53.8
	13 Diggs (D)	72.7	69.8	65.8	64.8	34.4	37.2
d	14 Rabaut (D)	64.2	56.8	58.2	53.0	50.1	51.0
	15 Dingell (D)	78.5	74.1	72.7	66.7	33.2	37.2
	16 Lesinski (D)	71.8	64.1	67.9	60.7	43.7	43.3
sw-d	17 Griffiths (D)	60.3	53.3	52.2	52.9	56.1	57.6
d	18 Broomfield (R)	52.6	56.7	53.9	56.2	60.5	61.0
MINNESOTA							
	1 Quie (R)	56.9	61.5	60.9	69.4	52.2	65.9
	2 Nelsen (R)	57.1	63.8	57.9	67.7	63.6	66.8
d	3 Wier (D)	51.6	52.0	54.0	52.2	52.6	50.7
	4 Karth (D)	56.4	64.1	63.0	61.7	47.9	44.4
	5 Judd (R)	57.3	56.0	55.8	59.2	57.7	56.5
d	6 Marshall (D)	64.3	56.2	61.9	52.6	57.7	61.5
d	7 Andersen (R)	53.3	55.9	52.6	62.6	53.6	60.9
	8 Blatnik (D)	75.6	73.2	71.8	62.6	39.9	38.5
sw-d	9 Langen (R)	50.7	52.7	51.2	60.5	50.1	57.0

		HOUSE %				IKE %	
		1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
MISSISSIPPI							
	1 Abernethy (D)	X	X	X	X	19.4	32.7
	2 Whitten (D)	X	X	X	X	18.2	28.0
	3 Smith (D)	X	X	X	87.2	33.9	49.9
	4 Williams (D)	X	X	X	X	43.4	51.2
	5 Winstead (D)	X	X	X	94.1	20.6	31.7
	6 Colmer (D)	X	X	X	X	38.7	41.5
MISSOURI							
	1 Karsten (D)	75.8	66.3	66.3	64.2	39.2	40.0
d	2 Curtis (R)	51.9	51.8	54.7	56.9	56.0	56.3
	3 Sullivan (D)	79.2	69.7	71.0	64.8	35.9	34.4
sw-d	4 Christopher (D)†	64.0	51.8	52.0	53.3	51.8	54.9
	Randall (D)	57.9	(Special election '59)				
	5 Bolling (D)	70.0	57.2	58.9	56.0	46.1	46.6
sw-d	6 Hull, Jr. (D)	64.9	52.0	53.6	52.4	52.5	55.8
sw-d	7 Brown (D)	53.7	50.3	53.6	61.7	61.1	64.9
d	8 Carnahan (D)	64.3	54.3	57.2	52.8	50.5	50.6
d	9 Cannon (D)	64.8	X	59.0	54.7	51.8	52.2
	10 Jones (D)	70.7	X	63.9	60.7	45.3	45.4
d	11 Moulder (D)	56.9	50.8	55.3	50.4	53.5	55.2
MONTANA							
d-r	1 Metcalfe (D)	69.5	62.1	56.0	50.3	58.0	57.2
sw-d-r	2 Anderson (D)	61.0	50.9	50.6	62.0	56.5	61.0
NEBRASKA							
d	1 Weaver (R)	53.4	67.0	58.6	72.0	66.4	71.6
d	2 Cunningham (R)	64.7	53.4	52.9	56.1	60.4	58.3
sw-d	3 Brock (D)	55.1	50.1	65.2	71.9	67.7	73.3
sw-d	4 McGinley (D)	52.3	65.7	70.4	53.3	68.0	73.9
NEVADA							
sw-d	AL Baring (D)	66.9	54.2	54.5	50.5	58.0	61.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
d	1 Merrow (R)	58.4	57.3	50.2	60.2	64.5	58.7
	2 Bass (R)	58.4	65.9	60.4	66.4	68.0	63.4
NEW JERSEY							
d	1 Cahill (R)	50.3	58.3	54.3	55.0	55.4	48.9
d	2 Glenn (R)	53.4	67.9	63.6	63.4	65.6	58.4
	3 Auchincloss (R)	56.1	65.3	57.6	64.4	69.2	62.4
d	4 Thompson, Jr. (D)	63.0	54.5	58.4	54.7	55.0	49.0
	5 Frelinghuysen (R)	55.7	64.5	59.3	62.2	70.6	62.0
sw-d	6 Dwyer (R)	51.1	50.6	56.1	63.9	68.4	60.5
	7 Widnall (R)	59.6	70.7	62.2	68.2	74.9	68.3
d-r	8 Canfield (R)	58.1	60.8	54.8	62.6	61.6	54.3
	9 Osmers (R)	57.4	67.8	60.2	66.2	74.8	67.2
	10 Rodino, Jr. (D)	63.9	56.1	63.4	56.9	63.1	53.3
d	11 Addonizio (D)	59.3	51.7	56.3	52.2	60.0	52.2
d	12 Wallhauser (R)	52.7	69.7	53.1	54.8	60.7	54.5
d	13 Gallagher (D)	66.1	45.0	60.8	55.1	59.8	43.4
sw-d	14 Daniels (D)	62.8	52.3	62.4	51.5	66.6	50.5

† Deceased

	HOUSE %				IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
NEW MEXICO						
d AL Montoya (D)	63.1	53.2	58.7	52.3	58.1	55.4
d AL Morris (D)	62.0	53.1	59.3	52.0	58.1	55.4
NEW YORK						
1 Wainwright (R)	57.5	65.8	63.1	60.4	75.0	74.3
2 Derounian (R)	60.5	67.5	63.7	68.8	72.5	71.1
d 3 Becker (R)	54.4	61.9	58.3	65.4	66.3	68.3
d 4 Halpern (R)	52.6	55.8	54.2	62.6	61.3	63.0
d 5 Bosch (R)	52.1	58.6	51.7	53.5	68.9	61.3
d 6 Holtzman (D)	63.6	56.9	54.5	49.2	51.2	51.1
d 7 Delaney (D)	61.1	50.0	59.0	51.0	66.0	56.3
8 Anfuso (D)	71.7	65.7	77.7	65.3	49.4	38.2
9 Keogh (D)	72.1	62.8	71.1	61.1	46.8	40.5
10 Kelly (D)	76.1	73.2	76.8	71.2	34.0	31.6
11 Celler (D)	81.4	77.7	83.5	73.8	28.2	25.4
d 12 Dorn (R)	52.7	57.6	51.3	52.7	62.9	54.8
13 Multer (D)	76.1	71.2	78.8	68.3	35.2	30.9
14 Rooney (D)	70.6	64.2	73.1	64.2	49.7	41.6
d 15 Ray (R)	52.8	61.4	51.6	57.9	77.9	67.5
16 Powell, Jr. (D)	90.8	69.7	77.6	73.9	33.6	17.0
d 17 Lindsay (R)	53.9	50.9	50.2	57.0	58.6	57.6
18 Santangelo (D)	59.4	58.0	X	X	51.1	43.0
19 Farbstein (D)	73.1	68.4	74.6	66.0	47.0	33.7
20 Teller (D)	67.0	63.8	67.2	60.2	42.1	40.3
sw 21 Zelenko (D)	72.5	66.5	67.8	63.4	40.3	37.0
22 Healey (D)	65.2	64.1	67.8	58.0	32.0	28.5
r 23 Dollinger (D) † Gilbert (D) 82.3	71.5	68.5	75.6	63.8	28.2	22.3
d 24 Buckley (D)	56.2	54.7	57.6	46.5	40.1	36.5
d 25 Fino (R)	57.8	59.4	50.4	50.1	62.5	57.5
26 Dooley (R)	63.2	67.5	64.0	67.3	71.1	67.6
27 Barry (R)	58.2	58.1	57.2	58.5	73.5	67.3
28 St. George (R)	59.7	62.2	64.9	65.6	74.2	69.6
29 Wharton (R)	63.4	71.4	66.5	69.8	77.6	71.4
d 30 O'Brien (D)	64.7	55.8	61.2	53.7	59.1	54.5
31 Taylor (R)	63.8	71.8	66.2	70.6	77.5	72.3
sw-d 32 Stratton (D)	54.0	67.5	61.5	67.4	73.0	67.8
33 Kilburn (R)	64.8	72.7	68.1	69.0	74.7	69.2
d 34 Pirnie (R)	50.8	57.5	59.3	58.8	71.5	63.7
d 35 Riehlman (R)	53.8	67.1	63.5	63.2	73.4	65.0
36 Taber (R)	64.7	69.6	68.4	69.9	76.5	73.4
37 Robison (R)	65.8	71.7	71.7	69.4	75.5	71.9
38 Weis (R)	58.2	71.7	71.9	69.3	67.9	60.8
39 Ostertag (R)	65.2	70.5	64.8	65.8	71.0	64.6
40 Miller (R)	60.8	64.3	60.9	59.6	66.4	59.2
sw-d 41 Dulski (D)	50.3	64.4	63.1	55.9	61.2	54.8
42 Pillion (R)	58.9	58.7	57.6	55.2	64.8	56.8
43 Reed (R) † Goodell (R) 65.0	63.8	68.7	64.8	66.2	72.4	68.6
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner (D)	X	88.6	92.5	X	25.1	23.7
2 Fountain (D)	X	X	X	94.8	20.9	18.8
r 3 Barden (D)	79.1	78.8	77.3	76.1	36.5	35.9
4 Cooley (D)	75.6	X	X	75.3	39.5	37.9

† Deceased

‡ Resigned Jan. 1960

	HOUSE %				IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
5 Scott (D)	71.6	59.7	66.2	X	55.2	44.1
r 6 Durham (D)	X	X	74.2	69.5	54.8	47.4
7 Lennon (D)	89.0	84.0	81.2	X	26.5	39.9
8 Kitchin (D)	63.4	59.5	59.1	59.9	51.8	48.9
d 9 Alexander (D)	66.5	53.8	52.2	51.5	61.7	58.1
d 10 Jonas (R)	51.9	62.5	57.5	57.5	62.4	59.0
11 Whitener (D)	X	X	67.5	63.0	52.1	50.0
d 12 Hall (D) †	62.5	54.5	61.5	56.9	54.9	51.5
NORTH DAKOTA						
sw-d AL Burdick (D)	51.9	62.6	71.7	78.4	61.8	71.0
AL Short (R)	55.4	62.0	62.4	X	61.8	71.0
OHIO						
1 Scherer (R)	56.6	64.7	64.3	61.6	65.7	60.7
d-r 2 Hess (R)	54.7	65.5	58.4	56.6	66.5	58.5
d 3 Schenck (R)	52.4	59.0	52.6	51.1	59.7	53.6
4 McCulloch (R)	61.0	68.8	67.6	68.3	68.5	64.9
d 5 Latta (R)	53.9	62.3	59.5	63.2	70.0	68.2
d 6 Polk (D) †	62.0	54.5	52.2	50.1	60.7	56.9
7 Brown (R)	60.5	66.0	62.2	X	65.9	62.6
8 Betts (R)	61.3	63.5	63.0	68.7	70.1	68.5
sw-d 9 Ashley (D)	61.6	55.3	36.4	40.9	53.2	51.7
sw-d 10 Moeller (D)	52.9	X	61.7	64.0	64.9	60.6
sw-d 11 Cook (D)	50.3	58.4	65.3	58.8	61.7	57.8
d 12 Devine (R)	54.4	61.8	61.5	62.3	65.8	60.3
r 13 Baumhart, Jr. (R)	58.9	70.7	59.1	58.8	65.6	62.8
d 14 Ayres (R)	60.1	58.9	54.6	58.5	54.2	50.5
sw-d 15 Henderson (R)	57.3	60.5	54.0	64.3	67.8	62.3
d 16 Bow (R)	57.4	55.2	56.3	54.4	64.0	58.3
sw-d 17 Levering (D)	51.7	66.5	64.6	68.2	68.0	65.9
18 Hays (D)	71.5	59.6	57.3	55.8	57.4	49.0
19 Kirwan (D)	75.0	68.7	67.5	66.3	52.4	44.2
20 Feighan (D)	79.4	65.3	67.7	65.2	50.4	47.3
21 Vanik (D)	80.4	71.6	76.0	68.6	41.0	32.7
22 Bolton (R)	55.3	66.7	58.3	58.8	55.9	56.0
23 Minshall (R)	66.5	69.0	67.5	64.6	67.9	69.4
OKLAHOMA						
d 1 Belcher (R)	50.8	57.2	58.8	58.6	65.8	56.2
2 Edmondson (D)	79.1	60.2	64.7	59.2	54.6	51.4
3 Albert (D)	90.9	76.6	83.3	77.9	38.6	37.1
4 Steed (D)	74.1	61.1	X	58.7	51.7	52.1
5 Jarman (D)	82.3	63.7	66.0	62.4	57.7	56.5
6 Morris (D)	66.7	68.9	69.3	63.3	49.0	53.7
OREGON						
d 1 Norblad (R)	54.9	54.7	63.0	68.0	58.9	63.9
sw-d 2 Ullman (D)	61.6	50.7	52.6	58.5	54.3	62.1
sw-d 3 Green (D)	65.8	61.6	52.4	54.0	52.8	55.0
sw-d 4 Porter (D)	56.3	51.3	55.9	66.3	55.0	63.9
PENNSYLVANIA						
1 Barrett (D)	64.7	62.7	61.5	68.2	39.1	33.3
2 Granahan (D)	66.3	62.3	61.2	61.8	39.8	39.0

† Deceased

	HOUSE %				IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
3 Byrne (D)	63.5	59.9	55.4	58.4	41.9	42.7
4 Nix (D)	72.6	69.1	65.7	69.9	31.5	30.3
d 5 Green, Jr. (D)	55.3	53.3	55.0	59.2	48.4	46.6
sw-d 6 Toll (D)	55.4	51.5	50.6	51.7	50.2	51.9
7 Milliken (R)	59.2	61.9	60.9	61.7	63.7	61.6
d 8 Curtin (R)	54.3	55.9	51.2	59.3	62.0	59.7
9 Dague (R)	61.9	68.4	62.6	66.2	71.4	67.5
sw-d 10 Prokop (D)	50.4	55.8	50.5	53.6	58.8	55.3
sw-d 11 Flood (D)	61.7	53.1	50.9	50.2	58.7	54.8
d 12 Fenton (R)	54.9	56.5	55.5	60.7	62.2	60.2
13 Lafore (R)	62.9	66.7	64.3	66.4	69.3	66.6
d 14 Rhodes (D)	58.3	51.3	62.0	49.7	57.5	52.4
d 15 Walter (D)	61.1	55.6	61.6	54.8	57.6	53.0
16 Mumma (R)	56.6	60.5	59.8	61.7	67.5	65.0
17 Bush (R) †	56.0	58.6	56.5	61.1	67.4	65.8
18 Simpson (R) †	56.3	59.9	55.9	63.5	65.2	64.8
sw-d 19 Quigley (D)	51.5	53.8	51.0	52.3	60.5	58.3
20 VanZandt (R)	64.9	63.0	56.3	62.8	63.8	62.3
d 21 Dent (D)	59.1	56.8	61.1	52.9	47.8	42.2
d 22 Saylor (R)	57.0	56.9	51.9	52.4	56.4	48.9
23 Gavin (R)	61.1	66.2	61.9	67.8	70.2	68.1
d 24 Kearns (R)	53.8	57.8	52.0	57.1	61.9	58.0
sw-d 25 Clark (D)	58.9	51.3	53.5	50.4	56.1	51.6
26 Morgan (D)	64.8	61.9	65.3	59.1	43.8	38.9
27 Fulton (R)	64.1	66.0	62.8	62.6	61.5	56.1
28 Moorhead (D)	67.3	57.8	65.1	58.7	45.1	42.2
29 Corbett (R)	63.6	64.7	60.6	61.7	64.8	58.8
30 Holland (D)	66.7	59.8	69.0	63.6	46.3	38.3

RHODE ISLAND

d 1 Forand (D)	62.9	55.8	59.2	51.9	57.7	49.9
d 2 Fogarty (D)	63.3	52.2	60.9	53.4	58.7	51.8

SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Rivers (D)	X	X	X	X	54.9	62.1
2 Riley (D)	X	X	X	X	49.0	57.4
3 Dorn (D)	X	92.9	X	93.9	22.4	34.2
4 Ashmore (D)	X	85.1	X	X	36.0	39.4
5 Hemphill (D)	X	X	X	93.9	28.9	35.3
6 McMillan (D)	X	X	X	X	28.2	49.6

SOUTH DAKOTA

sw-d-r 1 McGovern (D)	53.4	52.4	58.0	68.5	57.5	69.0
2 Berry (R)	55.6	55.9	62.7	69.0	61.4	70.3

TENNESSEE

1 Reece (R)	58.7	72.1	62.5	65.9	70.4	69.5
2 Baker (R)	67.7	X	58.0	68.9	62.2	62.8
d 3 Frazier, Jr. (D)	X	53.7	59.2	70.0	55.8	54.3
4 Evins (D)	X	X	X	X	37.0	39.3
5 Loser (D)	94.4	74.5	90.8	67.5	39.5	41.0
6 Bass (D)	97.2	X	X	X	30.4	33.0
7 Murray (D)	X	X	X	X	47.8	47.1
8 Everett (D)	X	X	X	X	29.1	33.5
9 Davis (D)	X	71.8	83.5	X	51.4	47.5

† Deceased

	HOUSE %				IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
TEXAS						
1 Patman (D)	X	X	X	X	49.5	40.5
2 Brooks (D)	X	X	X	79.0	53.1	43.7
3 Beckworth (D)	X	83.5	X	X	60.0	50.7
4 Rayburn (D)	X	X	X	X	44.3	42.3
sw-d 5 Alger (R)	52.6	55.6	52.9	X	65.7	63.0
6 Teague (D)	X	X	X	X	43.9	39.0
7 Dowdy (D)	96.7	X	X	X	34.0	45.4
8 Thomas (D)	88.2	60.5	62.1	X	62.3	57.7
9 Thompson (D)	X	X	X	X	58.3	54.0
10 Thornberry (D)	X	X	X	X	51.2	49.2
11 Poage (D)	X	X	X	X	43.5	42.6
12 Wright (D)	X	X	X	X	58.6	56.5
13 Ikard (D)	X	X	X	X	49.1	48.4
14 Young (D)	X	87.3	93.8	X	52.6	51.2
15 Kilgore (D)	X	X	X	X	51.8	55.5
16 Rutherford (D)	X	64.6	X	X	58.8	59.4
17 Bureson (D)	X	X	X	X	53.3	54.3
18 Rogers (D)	X	X	64.9	X	53.0	59.1
19 Mahon (D)	X	X	X	X	43.7	50.2
20 Kilday (D)	X	X	X	X	58.5	56.5
21 Fisher (D)	X	X	X	X	62.4	61.6
22 Casey (D)	61.7	(New district)				

UTAH

d-r 1 Dixon (R)	53.9	60.9	53.4	60.5	64.5	60.1
sw-d 2 King (D)	51.1	57.6	57.2	52.5	64.6	58.2

VERMONT

sw-d AL Meyer (D)	51.5	67.1	61.4	71.8	72.2	71.5
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VIRGINIA

d 1 Downing (D)	X	50.8	X	X	58.6	52.2
2 Hardy, Jr. (D)	X	76.4	74.4	X	51.7	47.9
3 Gary (D)	76.1	59.1	58.0	57.5	70.1	61.0
4 Abbitt (D)	87.1	X	X	X	49.5	46.5
5 Tuck (D)	X	67.4	X	X	55.4	53.6
d 6 Poff (R)	56.7	62.1	62.3	51.5	66.2	62.8
7 Harrison (D)	76.6	69.0	74.2	79.1	65.4	64.4
8 Smith (D)	X	67.3	66.6	X	62.1	57.6
sw-d 9 Jennings (D)	76.7	54.1	50.5	51.7	54.1	53.0
d 10 Broyhill (R)	52.3	56.2	53.7	50.2	56.3	60.3

WASHINGTON

d 1 Pelly (R)	70.1	58.1	52.6	51.4	53.8	52.3
d 2 Westland (R)	53.6	56.0	52.4	54.2	54.7	54.5
d 3 Mack (R)†	60.9	56.5	64.9	53.3	52.0	53.4
d 4 May (R)	54.0	50.4	61.0	67.5	57.8	61.4
d 5 Horan (R)	53.2	53.8	58.6	56.0	54.7	56.2
d 6 Tollefson (R)	53.5	54.0	55.2	59.8	52.3	50.3
7 Magnuson (D)	70.7	(New district)				

WEST VIRGINIA

sw-d 1 Moore, Jr. (R)	54.6	50.3	52.7	52.9	54.7	48.2
d 2 Staggers (D)	62.6	52.4	55.0	51.5	57.7	52.0
d 3 Bailey (D)	59.9	51.7	58.9	53.4	53.8	48.5

HOUSE %					IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
sw-d 4 Hechler (D)	51.5	52.8	50.2	53.3	59.6	55.6
5 Kee (D)	X 60.7	67.5	63.8		47.8	39.9
6 Slack (D)	66.1	57.4	62.7	55.6	50.6	44.5
WISCONSIN						
sw-d 1 Flynn (D)	50.6	57.1	54.4	59.4	63.1	59.6
sw-d 2 Kastenmeier (D)	52.1	55.3	54.0	62.9	62.0	60.7
d-1 3 Withrow (R)	51.2	61.2	62.1	75.1	60.0	68.9
4 Zablocki (D)	74.1	65.7	71.1	64.3	57.0	48.0

HOUSE %					IKE %	
	1958	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952
sw-d-r 5 Reuss (D)	69.5	57.7	52.2	51.6	55.3	54.8
d 6 Van Pelt (R)	52.8	67.2	62.5	71.7	69.4	68.4
7 Laird (R)	60.5	61.9	59.1	72.3	66.6	67.5
8 Byrnes (R)	57.3	64.7	62.0	73.6	69.4	68.2
sw-d 9 Johnson (D)	63.1	51.4	55.4	62.5	59.3	64.4
10 O'Konski (R)	67.1	64.6	59.7	67.4	56.3	57.6
WYOMING						
d-r AL Thomson (R)	53.6	58.2	56.2	60.1	60.1	62.7

(Continued from page 521)

But four of the eight Democratic seats are in 1954 or 1956 Switch districts.

The Republican retirements are:

District	Member	1958 Vote %
16 Ill.	Leo E. Allen	61.4%
13 Ohio	A.D. Baumhart Jr.	58.9
8 Mich.	Alvin M. Bentley	62.2
8 N.J.	Gordon Canfield	58.1
1 Utah	Henry Aldous Dixon	53.9
15 Ohio	John E. Henderson	57.3
2 Ohio	William E. Hess	54.7
22 Calif.	Joe Holt	55.4
16 Calif.	Donald L. Jackson	57.8
4 Kan.	Edward H. Rees	50.7
20 Ill.	Edna Simpson	55.5
6 Kan.	Wint Smith	49.2
AL Wyo.	Keith Thomson	53.6
3 Wis.	Gardner R. Withrow	51.2

None of the Republican retirees has announced further political plans, with the exception of Bentley, who is running for the Senate in Michigan, and Thomson, who is running for the Senate in Wyoming.

The Democratic retirements are:

District	Member	1958 Vote %
2 Mont.	LeRoy H. Anderson	61.0%
3 N.C.	Graham A. Barden	79.1
2 Maine	Frank M. Coffin	61.2
6 N.C.	Carl T. Durham	Unopposed
1 S.D.	George S. McGovern	53.4
1 Mont.	Lee Metcalf	69.5
7 Ga.	Erwin Mitchell	Unopposed
5 Wis.	Henry S. Reuss	69.5

Anderson and Metcalf are running for the Senate in Montana, Coffin is running for Governor of Maine, McGovern is running for the Senate in South Dakota, and Reuss is a candidate for mayor of Milwaukee. Barden, Mitchell and Durham have announced no future political plans.

The GOP is expected to make a serious effort to reclaim the Anderson, Coffin, McGovern and Reuss seats, all of which were in the Republican column earlier in the decade.

Biographies of Senators Running for Reelection in 1960

Gordon L. Allott

Republican, 53, Colorado, Entered Senate 1955

Gordon Llewellyn Allott, elected to the Senate in 1954 as an "Eisenhower Republican," faces his first reelection battle in 1960. Reclamation and minerals policies of importance to his own state are expected to be the key issues of the campaign.

Born Jan. 2, 1907 in Pueblo, Colorado, Allott is presently a resident of Lamar, Colorado. He is married to the former Welda O. Hall and they have two sons.

Allott received his law degree from the University of Colorado in 1929 after earning his bachelor's degree from the same institution in 1927. Between 1934 and 1948 he served as city, county and district attorney in Lamar and Prowers County in southern Colorado.



Allott served in the Army Air Corps from 1942 to 1946. During 19 months of South Pacific service, he participated in seven campaigns and won seven battle stars. He was released as a captain in March 1946 and promoted to major shortly thereafter.

Allott was very active in Young Republican affairs as a young man. In 1935 he was elected first chairman of the Young Republican League of Colorado, and from 1938 to 1941 he served as general counsel of the Young Republican National Federation. He was national chairman of the Federation from 1941 to 1946.

At the Republican Conventions of 1948 and 1952 Allott was a delegate pledged to his close friend, Harold E. Stassen. But he actively supported President Eisenhower in both his Presidential campaigns and sought to identify himself closely with the President in his 1954 Senate campaign.

Allott was twice elected lieutenant governor of Colorado, serving four years before his election to the Senate. In the bitterly fought 1954 Senate battle Allott defeated John A. Carroll (D) by a margin of 12,826 out of 484,188 votes cast. Carroll was elected to the other Colorado Senate seat in 1956.

Allott is a member of the Senate Interior Committee and of the Appropriations Committee. He served on the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee 1955 to 1958 and on the District of Columbia Committee 1955-56.

Allott led the battle, in committee, on the Senate floor and in conference committee, on the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act of 1958. He sought to eliminate from the bill about 90 percent of all pension and welfare plans, on the ground that disclosure should be required only on those funds in which abuses had been discovered by the Senate Labor Subcommittee on which he served. He regarded the bill as totally ineffective in preventing raids on pension and welfare funds. He wound up voting for the bill although he called it a "lollipop, milk-toast bill."

He also was a leader in the battle to tighten up the 1958 labor reform bill which passed the Senate but was rejected in the House.

Allott has worked closely with the Administration and the Department of the Interior in backing Administration supported legislation pertaining to water and resource development. He is a sponsor of the Fryngpan-Arkansas project, the long-range minerals policy bill, and the coal research bill. He was a sponsor of the five-year minerals subsidy proposal outlined by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton in 1958. He was a strong supporter of Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood.

He differed with the Administration in its attempt to impose a ban on starting new water projects in 1958 and 1959. He has also sought extensive amendments to the controversial wilderness bill before the Senate Interior Committee.

Since his first term in Congress Allott has sponsored a bill to simplify farm credit. In 1958 he co-sponsored an amendment with Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) to freeze 1958 wheat acreage and allotments at 1957 levels, and he voted for a measure freezing all basic farm crops except tobacco. He and several other Republican Senators fought unsuccessfully to keep the President from vetoing the measure. The President did veto the farm price freeze bill March 31, 1958.

Allott was ranking Republican on the Senate Education Subcommittee in 1957-58. At the time he was a co-sponsor of the Administration school bill under which the Federal Government would have made \$1.3 billion available for school construction over a four-year period. The bill contained an effort formula which the states would have to meet to qualify for aid. Allott was very strongly in favor of the effort formula.

Allott has been a strong defender of President Eisenhower's defense programs.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congress show the percentage of times Allott voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	88%	94%	94%
Party Unity			
With Party	83	79	79
Against Party	9	13	17
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	90
Against Coalition	--	--	7
Presidential Support			
With President	84	79	75
Against President	5	15	18

Clinton P. Anderson

Democrat, 64, New Mexico, Entered Senate 1949

Among the early immigrants to the young state of New Mexico was the state's present junior Senator, Clinton Presba Anderson.

Sen. Anderson was born Oct. 23, 1895 in Centerville, South Dakota, of Swedish immigrant parentage. He attended Dakota Wesleyan University from 1913-15 and had begun law studies at the University of Michigan when



he was stricken with tuberculosis. The disease was discovered when he was rejected for World War I officer training. In an effort to regain his health, young Anderson set out for the Southwest.

In New Mexico, after a year in bed, Anderson worked as reporter and editor of the Albuquerque Journal from 1918-22, during which time he married Henrietta McCartney. They now have two grown children. Stricken again in 1922, he gave up newspaper work and turned to selling insurance. He has been owner of a prosperous insurance agency in Albuquerque since 1925.

PUBLIC CAREER

In the years preceding his election to Congress in 1940, Anderson held a variety of state governmental posts. He was Administrator of New Mexico Relief (1935-36); field representative, Federal Emergency Relief (1935-36); and chairman and executive director of the New Mexico Unemployment Commission (1936-38). He served as New Mexico's Representative At Large in the 77th, 78th and 79th Congresses (1941-45).

In the House, Anderson made headlines as chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures and also as chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Food Shortages. Because of his experience on the Food Committee, President Truman appointed him Secretary of Agriculture in 1945.

On May 10, 1948, Anderson resigned his Cabinet post to enter the New Mexico Democratic primary for U.S. Senator. He was elected to the Senate and reelected in 1954.

As a member of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee since 1949, Anderson has been active in the development of natural resources and reclamation projects. He was particularly active in the passage of legislation in 1956 authorizing the Upper Colorado Storage Project in 1956 and the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission in 1958. He is a member of the Commission. In 1958, Anderson sponsored and put through the Senate a measure which authorized the new saline water demonstration plant program in the Interior Department.

Anderson currently is chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and is a member of the Senate Finance Committee. He is a former chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Due to his experience on the Atomic Energy Committee, Anderson has been a strong advocate of peaceful

development of nuclear power. He has sponsored virtually all atomic energy legislation which has been enacted in recent years.

Acting frequently as chief spokesman for Congressional Democrats who opposed the Administration's atomic development policies, Anderson disagreed heatedly with the former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Lewis L. Strauss. Strauss resigned from the AEC in 1958 after it became apparent that Anderson would bitterly fight his renomination to the post. Anderson led the 1959 battle which resulted in the rejection of Strauss' nomination to be Secretary of Commerce. Anderson based his opposition to Strauss on the latter's handling of the Dixon-Yates case and Strauss' "conservative" approach to atomic energy development.

As a member of the Senate Finance Committee since 1956, Anderson has backed legislation providing higher tariffs and import quotas on metals, wool and other raw materials. He also has been active in backing legislation liberalizing social security benefits. In 1959 and 1960, Anderson led the battle against increasing interest rates on long-term Government bonds.

With his experience as Secretary of Agriculture, Anderson is opposed to the Democratic party stand in favor of high, rigid price supports for crops. These differences with his party resulted in his resignation from the Senate Agriculture Committee in 1956. Anderson long has been a strong backer of the Agriculture Department's Forest Service and its "multiple use" approach to public land.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Sen. Anderson voted on roll-call votes, the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand taken by the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	89%	83%	87%
Party Unity			
With Party	66	70	64
Against Party	24	17	15
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	37
Against Coalition	--	--	50
Presidential Support			
With President	52	48	38
Against President	34	32	45

References

For the full details of the CQ voting studies referred to in the Senate biographies, see 1959 CQ Almanac, Section 3, p. 101; 1958 CQ Almanac, Section 3, p. 97.

E.L. (Bob) Bartlett

Democrat, 56, Alaska, Entered Senate 1959

Edward Lewis (Bob) Bartlett (D Alaska) is the only man who served 14 years in Congress before getting a chance to vote. He served from 1945-58 as a non-voting House delegate; four days after President Eisenhower Jan. 3, 1959 proclaimed Alaska the forty-ninth state, Bartlett became a Senator. In the Nov. 25, 1958 election, he had won 83.8 percent of the total votes against R.E. Robertson, a Republican lawyer who formerly served as mayor of Juneau.

Bartlett also waited to be an Alaskan. He was born in Seattle, Wash., on April 20, 1904, and didn't go to Alaska until 1905. His parents were Alaska pioneers; he was born while his mother was on a trip. Bartlett regrets he was not born in Alaska.

Bartlett went to Fairbanks (Alaska) High School, the Universities of Washington and Alaska, then worked on the staff of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner from 1925-33. He has been married since 1930 to the former Vide Marie Gaustad of Fairbanks. They have two daughters and three grandchildren.



Bartlett describes himself as a liberal near a center position. He began his political career from 1933-35 as secretary to former Alaska Delegate Anthony Diamond. Bartlett left politics from 1935-37 to operate his father's small placer

gold mine. He served under appointment of President Roosevelt from 1937-39 as chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission of Alaska. Again appointed by the President, he served from 1939-44 as Secretary of Alaska. He resigned to run for delegate to Congress.

Bartlett became Alaska's senior Senator by winning the flip of a coin against Ernest Gruening (D Alaska). When the two Senators drew straws for length of terms, Bartlett picked the two year term and Gruening picked four years.

Bartlett is a member of the Armed Services Committee, the Select Committee on Small Business and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

In 1959, Bartlett and six other Democrats on the Commerce Committee signed minority views opposing the nomination of Lewis L. Strauss for Secretary of Commerce. Bartlett voted against him on the Senate floor.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 86th Congress shows the percentage of times Bartlett voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

86th Congress
(1959)

Voting Participation	90%
Party Unity	
With Party	86
Against Party	11
Conservative Coalition	
With Coalition	27
Against Coalition	65
Presidential Support	
With President	29
Against President	61

Styles Bridges

Republican, 61, New Hampshire, Entered Senate 1937

Sen. Henry Styles Bridges (R N.H.) is dean of Senate Republicans, a frequent breakfast companion of President Eisenhower and one of the more powerful men in the Senate.

A leading conservative, Bridges is influential as senior Republican member of the key Appropriations Committee and chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. He is also the senior Republican on the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee and a member of the Armed Services Committee, having waived his seniority on the latter to Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.). He was President pro tempore of the Senate, 1953-54, and minority leader in 1952.

Despite his key leadership role, Bridges seldom moves into the limelight. He has been credited with having an important part in the naming of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) as minority leader in 1959, a post Bridges might have had himself had he wanted it. Bridges reputedly prefers to work "behind-the-scenes", marshalling and maintaining the power of the Republican party's conservative wing.



In addition to breakfast meetings at the President's invitation, Bridges meets with the President weekly along with other Senate Republican strategists. He reportedly has been closer to the President since the departure of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, also of New Hampshire. Aides say they were not close.

One of the mainsprings of Bridges' influence, his tenure which exceeds that of any other GOP Senator, began with his election to the Senate in 1936 while serving a two-year term as New Hampshire Governor. He was reelected in 1942, 1948 and 1954, the latter time by a 117,150-to-77,386 vote victory over his Democratic opponent, Gerald L. Morin.

Bridges was a heavy critic of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, attacking Democratic budgets and

handling of the Korean war and the China situation. He strongly advocated aid to Nationalist China.

A revelation that he was paid \$35,000 annually as the public member of the United Mineworkers Welfare Fund stirred up a controversy in 1949 and he resigned from the post in 1950.

Bridges was born Sept. 9, 1898, on a farm in Pembroke, Maine. He was graduated from the University of Maine in 1913 and received an M.A. degree from Dartmouth College. He was a member of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, 1930-34 and Governor 1935-37. In 1960 he was president of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, director of the Rumford press, treasurer and trustee of the Putnam Agricultural Foundation and director of the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. He resides in Concord, N.H. He was married in 1944 to Dolores Thauwald and has three sons by an earlier marriage. His previous wife died.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Bridges voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	77%	61%	74%
Party Unity			
With Party	81	65	72
Against Party	3	2	6
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	70
Against Coalition	--	--	2
Presidential Support			
With President	63	49	69
Against President	9	12	10

Clifford P. Case

Republican 56, New Jersey, Entered Senate 1955

New Jersey's mild-mannered and scholarly Clifford Philip Case, an exponent of "humanitarianism" in the Republican party, served nine years in the House of Representatives and for seven months as president of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic before his election to the Senate in 1954.

Born April 16, 1904 in Franklin Park, New Jersey, as a clergyman's son, Case graduated from Rutgers College, Phi Beta Kappa, in 1925. He received his law degree from Columbia University in 1928. In July of the same year he married Ruth M. Smith; they have a son, two daughters (both married) and four grandchildren.

After law school, Case practiced law in New York City and settled in Rahway, New Jersey, which is still his residence. He was a member of the Rahway Common Council from 1938 to 1942 and a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly (1943-44) before his initial election to the U.S. House in 1944.



In the House Case established himself as a "liberal" and often enjoyed the support of organized labor in his election campaigns. He served on the Judiciary, Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

In 1947 Case introduced an anti-lynching bill with stiff penalties which was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee, and in 1949 authored a bill to protect witnesses appearing before Congressional investigating committees. He supported the Marshall Plan but broke with some of his liberal supporters to vote for passage of the Taft-Hartley law over President Truman's veto.

As a House Member Case was often associated in legislative undertakings with a young group of Republican Congressmen, sometimes called "the Republican Advance," who had the reputation of being more liberal in their stands than the majority of their party. The group included Christian A. Herter (Mass.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Thruston B. Morton (Ky.) and Richard M. Nixon (Calif.). The group's primary Senate contact was Irving M. Ives (N.Y.). Like Case, most of the men in this group were early supporters of Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Presidency.

TO SENATE

After a respite from politics from August 1953 to March 1954 as president of the Fund for the Republic, Case entered the 1954 Senate race in New Jersey. He was unopposed in the primary but had serious opposition from conservative Republicans in the general election.

During the campaign Case charged that Senate investigations under the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R. Wis. 1947-57) were "reckless and unfair," and said that as a Senator he would vote against continuing McCarthy on any investigating committee. Case's stand on McCarthy, coupled with his "liberal" stand on other issues, almost cost him the election. A conservative anti-Case Republican, ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley (N.J., 1929-49), actually received 6,866 write-in votes. Case won by a margin of 3,370 votes over his Democratic opponent, ex-Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J. 1949-55).

Case's feud with the conservative GOP element continued. In May 1959 a group of New Jersey businessmen organized to defeat him in 1960. The candidate selected to oppose Case in the GOP primary was Robert Morris, former chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Since the opening of the 86th Congress Case has been a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Labor and Public Welfare and Space Science Committees. Previously he had served on the Rules, Banking and Currency and District of Columbia Committees.

SUPPORTED PRESIDENT

During the period when ex-Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1945-59) was Senate Republican Leader, Case sometimes organized Republican Senators to make statements in support of President Eisenhower's positions. He organized a Republican Senators' statement in 1955 supporting the President's "open skies" proposal at the Geneva summit conference.

Case's legislative interests have covered a wide area. He cosponsored numerous civil rights bills, supported moves to revise Rule 22 in order to limit Senate debate, opposed high subsidy level farm programs, and took an interest in legislation for aid to education. In 1957 he introduced the Administration's aid-to-education bill, which contained provisions for aid to school construction in that year. In 1960 he announced for the \$1.8 billion federal aid-to-education bill which passed the Senate. In 1958 he introduced a bill providing a planning program for community colleges.

In 1959 Case was a major cosponsor with Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) of a bill (S 791) establishing federal standards for unemployment compensation. In 1958 and 1959 he introduced conflict-of-interest legislation (S 1332) requiring Government officials to make full disclosure of their financial activities.

In connection with his work as a member of the Interstate Commerce Surface Transportation Subcommittee, Case has pressed for a study of commuter transportation problems in metropolitan areas. In 1959 he introduced a bill (S 1331) to allow commuters to protest discontinuances of transit lines into metropolitan areas.

Case has made frequent speeches supporting U.S. mutual security programs, stressing the importance of aid to underdeveloped countries.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Case voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	98%	96%	93%
Party Unity			
With Party	77	51	67
Against Party	23	46	27
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	52
Against Coalition	--	--	45
Presidential Support			
With President	90	80	77
Against President	9	18	15

John Sherman Cooper

Republican, 58, Kentucky, Entered Senate 1956

This November Sen. John Sherman Cooper will make a third try at being elected for a full Senate term from Kentucky. Three times, in 1946, 1952 and 1956, he was elected to fill short terms in seats left vacant by resignation and death. Twice, in 1948 and 1954, he failed of election to the full term.

Cooper was born on Aug. 23, 1901 in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky where he still lives. He was educated in public schools in Somerset and then attended Centre College 1918-19, Yale College, from which he got his A.B. in 1923 and Harvard Law school from which he got a degree in 1925. He is a Baptist. Divorced from his first wife, he married Lorraine Shevlin March 17, 1955. He has no children.

Cooper's political career began in 1928 when he became a member of the Kentucky legislature at age 26. There he led a fight for free textbooks for schools. In 1930 he was elected Pulaski county judge, an office his father had held. He served until 1938. In 1939 he lost a primary race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Cooper gave up his law practice to enlist in the U.S. Army in 1942. He served in the Normandy, France, Luxembourg and German campaigns. After the war, Cooper reorganized the judicial system in Bavaria, Germany. Before being discharged, as a captain, he was elected circuit judge in Kentucky in 1945.



SENATE ELECTIONS

Cooper began his waltz with Kentucky's Senate seat in 1946 when he was elected to fill the term of resigning Sen. Albert B. Chandler (D). He was defeated in the general election by Virgil M. Chapman (D). In 1952, running to fill a two year term left by Chapman's death, Cooper became Senator for a second time, trailing the Presidential ticket led by Dwight D. Eisenhower by 500 votes. In 1954, although President Eisenhower came to Kentucky on his behalf, Cooper lost the full term election to former Vice President Alben W. Barkley (D) by 71,000 votes. In 1956, after Barkley's death, Cooper at first announced he would not run because of his "duty to continue" as Ambassador to India. Later he announced he would make the race on a personal request from President Eisenhower. He won with 53.2 percent of the vote, trailing the Eisenhower ticket by 34,000 votes.

In his various Senate careers Cooper has served on numerous committees. In his first term he was on the District of Columbia, the Judiciary and the Public Works Committees. In his second term he was on the Armed Services, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. He now serves on the Rules and Administration, the Labor and Public Welfare Committees and the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems.

During the gaps in his Senatorial career, Cooper held offices with an international flavor. He served as United States delegate to the United Nations in 1949, as alternate delegate in 1950 and 1951 and as advisor to Secretary of State Dean Acheson at the London and Brussels meetings of the NATO Council of Ministers in 1950, all under Democratic President Harry S. Truman. He became President Eisenhower's Ambassador to India and Nepal February 1955 and served until August 1956. While a Senator he was Congressional advisor to the 1958 UNESCO conference in Paris.

INSURGENT LEADER

When the liberal Senate Republicans made an unsuccessful move to take over their party's leadership at the beginning of the 86th Congress in January 1959, Cooper was their candidate to challenge Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) for the minority leadership.

Cooper differed with the Eisenhower Administration in 1957 when he voted for a federal power dam at Hells Canyon, for the self-financing of TVA, with the Democrats on an atomic energy bill and on four crucial tests upholding the Democratic theory of Government development against the GOP "partnership" policy.

While working for programs needed by his state -- roads, airport construction, water resources and agriculture development -- Cooper has also opposed certain Kentucky positions.

On Jan. 21, 1960 he said, "I have stood in favor of every issue connected with foreign aid...against thousands of letters in opposition to foreign aid which have come to me from my own state."

On Jan. 4, 1959 he said, "I am from Kentucky, a border state -- in every campaign and every time in the Senate, even in 1948 before this became such a burning issue, my position is clear on that. It is for full civil rights in every field."

With Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Cooper March 25, 1958 introduced a resolution in favor of all the support needed "to assist India to complete successfully its current program for economic development."

Cooper was one of two Senators (the other was the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) to vote against an amendment in 1958 to a supplemental appropriations bill to bar the use of federal funds to sponsor a study or plan of U.S. surrender to a foreign power. The vote was 88-2.

Despite indications of Administration opposition, Cooper March 27, 1960 became one of three GOP sponsors of a voluntary federal health insurance plan for the aged.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Cooper voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	94%	94%
Party Unity		
With Party	47	58
Against Party	46	36

85th Congress 86th Congress (1959)

Conservative Coalition
 With Coalition -- 47
 Against Coalition -- 47

Presidential Support
 With President 76 69
 Against President 19 23

Carl T. Curtis

Republican, 55, Nebraska, Entered Senate 1955

In running for a second term as Senator from Nebraska, Carl T. Curtis is attempting to extend a record of 22 years of Congressional service.

Carl Thomas Curtis was born on March 15, 1905 near Minden, Nebraska. He lives in Minden today, the fourth generation of his family to live in Kearney County. He attended the high school in Minden and then went to both Nebraska Wesleyan University and the University of Nebraska. He received no college degree. After reading law he was admitted to the Nebraska bar in 1930 and began private practice in Minden. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Kearney County for two terms serving from 1931 to 1935.



Curtis is married to Lois Wylie-Atwater. They have two children and one granddaughter. Curtis is a Presbyterian.

Curtis was elected to Nebraska's First District seat in the House of Representatives in 1938 and was returned every two years until 1954 when he ran for the Senate.

After winning a seven man race for the Republican Senatorial nomination, Curtis beat ex-Gov. Keith Neville (D 1917-19) for the seat of Sen. Dwight Palmer Griswold (R 1952-54) who died in office. Curtis had 61.1 percent of the vote in traditionally Republican Nebraska. Curtis took office Jan. 1, 1955, giving him two days seniority over the other Senators elected for the first time in 1954.

As a freshman Senator Curtis was a member of the Post Office and Civil Service and the Rules and Administration Committees. He is now ranking Republican member of the Rules and Administration Committee. He also serves on the Finance Committee, the Government Operations Committee and the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

Curtis was chairman of a House Ways and Means Committee subcommittee to study possibilities for improving social security laws (1953-54). As a result of his investigations, Curtis introduced legislation, praised by the Chamber of Commerce and attacked by the AFL and the CIO as "dishonest", which would: consolidate the "piecemeal" social security system; extend the basis of social security taxes; extend benefits to almost all who

reach age 65; raise the minimum payment and lower the qualifying test to allow recipients to earn \$1,000 annually. The Eisenhower Administration sidetracked Curtis' bill and he later went along with a much broader bill backed by the Administration.

Voting on farm issues in 1959, Curtis was for over-riding the President's veto on a bill to remove the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to approve or disapprove REA loans (April 28), for limiting to \$35,000 the total amount of price support loans per person per year (May 22), against boosting wheat price supports from 80 to 85 percent of parity for farmers who reduce wheat acreage by 20 percent (May 22), against extending PL 480 for three years rather than one year (Sept. 4) and for cutting soil bank conservation reserve authorization from \$450 million to \$375 million (June 3).

Curtis had the fifth highest Republican Eisenhower-opposition score in 1956 and the third highest in 1957. In 1957 he wrote a letter to Meade Alcorn, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, asserting that the "heart and core" of the Republican party was "disappointed in the (Eisenhower) Administration's domestic policies." He said the common bond uniting Republicans was the "desire to decrease the size of the government, reduce spending (and) lower taxes...."

With Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Curtis for the second time March 17, 1960 introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to end deficit financing by compelling Congress to provide for a balanced budget before it adjourns each year. The amendment also would include a compulsory \$500 million in the annual budget for debt retirement. A similar resolution got as far as committee hearings in 1957.

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education July 4, 1959 criticized Curtis and six other Senators for opposing amendments to the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959 which would have closed various tax "loopholes" and increased federal public assistance payments to the states.

CURTIS' STANDS

Among Curtis' legislative positions:

He said he advocated legislation making union membership voluntary rather than compulsory. Oct. 11, 1957.

He introduced a bill to promote increased industrial use of agricultural products. At the time he said, "It is my opinion that the only greatly expanding market we have is in the United States.... There are definite limits as to how much more, if any, of our agricultural products we can dispose of abroad.... The high costs of operating the farm are such that we cannot solve this problem merely by asking further and further reduction of acreage or bushels on the part of farmers.... The logical place to find a worthwhile use for these crops not needed for human or animal consumption is for industrial use...." Jan. 16, 1956.

He said he would separate military from economic policy in the Middle East; "...there are some of us who feel that economic aid has been overdone in the past and what can be accomplished with it is greatly overrated." Feb. 18, 1957.

"I'm vigorously opposed to the proposal for federal aid to school construction. I just don't think the federal government should once more butt into state affairs and offer them consideration for getting the nose under the tent for control of education...." Feb. 18, 1957.

"I don't think there is any such thing (as a "New Republican"). I think it's time for the Republicans to start talking about those broad basic issues in which they agree and not try to put them all in the same mold." Feb. 18, 1957.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Curtis voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	98%	94%	94%
Party Unity			
With Party	80	85	87
Against Party	20	12	12
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	97
Against Coalition	--	--	2
Presidential Support			
With President	68	70	74
Against President	31	26	21

Paul H. Douglas

Democrat, 68, Illinois, Entered Senate 1949

Paul Howard Douglas, economist, teacher, Washington consultant in the New Deal days and twice-wounded combat Marine during World War II, hopes for a third Senate term in the 1960 elections.

Born March 26, 1892 in Salem, Massachusetts, Douglas spent his youth on a farm in northern Maine. He worked his way through Bowdoin College, graduating Phi Beta Kappa in 1913. He received his Master's Degree from Columbia University in 1915 and his PhD. from the same institution in 1921 after additional studies at Harvard and teaching assignments at the Universities of Washington (in Seattle) and Chicago. In 1925 the University of Chicago made him a full professor of economics.



Douglas was divorced from his first wife and married Emily Taft in 1931. She was elected Democratic Representative at large from Illinois for the 79th Congress (1945-47), but was defeated for reelection. They have one married daughter; Douglas also has two daughters and two sons by his first marriage.

The publication of Douglas' first major book, "Wages and the Family," in 1925, brought him national recognition among social scientists. He also wrote books on unemployment insurance, social security, unemployment, the theory of wages, and the movement of real wages. In 1947 he was elected president of the American Economic Assn.

Douglas was a member of the Consumers Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration under President Roosevelt, and was active in drafting the original Social Security Act.

POLITICAL CAREER

His entry into active politics came in 1939 when he was elected as an alderman on the Chicago City Council. He served until 1942, when he unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator from Illinois.

Shortly thereafter, at the age of 50, Douglas enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Serving in the Pacific theater he was wounded in the battle of Okinawa and received the bronze star for "heroic achievement in action" at the battle of Peleliu.

In 1948 Douglas entered the Illinois Senate race and defeated veteran Republican Sen. C. Wayland (Curley) Brooks by a plurality of 407,728 votes. In Douglas' bid for reelection in 1954 he defeated Republican Joseph T. Meek by a margin of 240,655 votes.

In the Senate Douglas has served on the Banking and Currency Committee (1949-60), the Joint Economic Committee (1949-60; he is presently chairman), the Labor and Public Welfare Committee (1949-56) and the Finance Committee (1956-60).

By virtue of his background and committee posts, Douglas' major interest has been centered on legislation having to do with banking and financial institutions, housing, labor legislation, and tax, trade and social welfare bills. He wrote and sponsored sections of the 1949 housing act providing for slum clearance and urban redevelopment, and has written major improving amendments since that date. Douglas led a successful fight to have the Social Security system cover permanently and totally disabled persons. The 1955 bill which increased the minimum wage to \$1.00 was the Douglas bill. He was a major author of legislation passed in 1958 to protect pension and welfare funds. He has been the primary sponsor of area redevelopment legislation.

In 1951 Douglas succeeded in getting the Federal Government to abandon its policy of pegging Government bonds, a policy Douglas claimed was inflationary. Under Douglas the Joint Economic Committee in 1960 recommended broad Government programs to foster economic growth and reduce unemployment.

Douglas headed a Labor subcommittee which drew up a code of ethics for federal employees. He was active in the investigation which led to a house-cleaning in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He has often led Senate fights against bills he felt conflicted with the public interest (natural gas bills, approval of state ownership of tidelands oil).

Douglas has fought every year for reductions in certain appropriation bills he thinks are inflated. He claims he has saved nearly \$2 billion by economy amendments. His fights against the annual "pork barrel" bills for public works are especially renowned.

On foreign policy matters Douglas was an early advocate of extending Marshall Plan type aid to Asiatic nations. He once termed Secretary of State Dean Acheson a "political liability." He urged use of the atomic bomb against Chinese Communists during the Korean War. In 1950 Douglas sponsored the Senate resolution which was the basis for the later "Unite for Peace" resolution which the U.S. got the United Nations to accept. In 1959 he wrote and secured Congressional approval of the resolution for Captive Nations Week which aroused the ire of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th, and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Douglas voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President. (1959 Almanac p. 103, 126, 141, 108)

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	96%	97%	93%
Party Unity			
With Party	84	82	78
Against Party	14	18	16
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	7
Against Coalition	--	--	82
Presidential Support			
With President	56	55	40
Against President	40	44	55

Henry C. Dworshak

Republican, 65, Idaho, Entered Senate 1946

Former House member and journalist, Sen. Henry Clarence Dworshak has devoted much of his 13 years in the Senate to watching over the federal operations in his state, operations which include 15 national forests, military bases and reclamation projects.

Born in Duluth, Minn. on Aug. 29, 1894 he became a printer in 1909 after attending Duluth public schools. In 1920 he went into the printers' supply business and in 1924 returned to newspaper work to become the publisher of the weekly Burley (Idaho) Bulletin which he operated for the next 20 years.



Dworshak served as a member of the American expeditionary forces in France during World War I.

In 1917 he married the former Georgia Belle Low and they have four sons. The family home is in Burley.

From 1939 to 1946 Dworshak served in the House of Representatives. On Nov. 5, 1946 he resigned from the House after he was elected to fill the seat left vacant by the death of former Sen. John Thomas (R 1928-1933; 1940-1945) whose term expired Jan. 3, 1949. He ran for reelection in 1948, but was defeated by Bert H. Miller who served only nine months before his death. Dworshak on Oct. 14, 1949 was appointed to fill Miller's vacancy and on Nov. 7, 1950 was elected to complete the term which expired Jan. 3, 1955. On Nov. 2, 1954 he was elected to a full six-year term by a 62.8 percent victory margin.

SENATE CAREER

Dworshak is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and ranking Republican on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He also is a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. Assignment to Appropriations Subcommittees include Agriculture, Defense, Interior, Public Works and State, Justice and Judiciary. He is a member of the Public Lands and Minerals, Materials and Fuels Subcommittees of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. In 1958 he was a member of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Dworshak's legislative interests have focused primarily on federal operations in Idaho. The Senate Republican Policy Committee has identified him with "economy forces in the Senate" and as a proponent of "the most for every tax dollar expended." His program has been referred to as a "tireless effort to cut waste, unnecessary governmental spending, duplication and inefficiency in the Federal Government."

In 1957 Dworshak was the sponsor of two bills (S 1748, S 1086) of interest to Idaho and the neighboring states. These were the only bills he sponsored which were enacted. The first (S 1748 -- PL 85-651) added lands to the Caribou and Targhee National Forests in Idaho and Wyoming and the second (S 1086 -- PL 85-348) granted the consent of Congress to an agreement between Idaho, Utah and Wyoming concerning the Bear River.

Two measures which Dworshak sponsored in 1959 dealt with the construction of a reservoir in the Upper Snake River in Idaho in order to provide more adequate irrigation (S 281) and the donation of federal lands to the Nez Perce Tribe in Idaho (S 2379). S 281 was passed by the Senate July 24, 1959 and is presently before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. S 2379 was signed by the President Feb. 20, 1960.

Dworshak in 1959 co-sponsored S 187 to extend indefinitely the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain sugar crop subsidy payments, and the current tax on sugar, both of which are due to expire Dec. 31, 1960. He also sponsored a bill (S 2169) which would provide for import taxes on lead and zinc when domestic prices fell below a certain level. Both measures are expected to get Senate consideration before the end of the session.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Dworshak voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for

or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Republicans and Southern Democrats in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	97%	100%	95%
Party Unity			
With Party	77	83	82
Against Party	19	17	12
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	90
Against Coalition	--	--	0
Presidential Support			
With President	66	69	74
Against President	30	31	20

James O. Eastland

Democrat, 54, Mississippi, Entered Senate 1941

Lawyer, farmer and politician since 1927, James Oliver Eastland at 54 is a staunch defender of the South in the Senate.

Born in Doddsville, Miss., Nov. 28, 1904, he attended the University of Mississippi, Vanderbilt University and the University of Alabama. He married Elizabeth Coleman in 1932 and they have four children. He lives in Ruleville, Miss.

Eastland practiced law in Forest, Miss., before he was elected in 1928 to the Mississippi House of Representatives where he served until 1932. After leaving the state legislature he moved to Ruleville where he farmed and practiced law.

On June 28, 1941 he was appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy left by the death of former Sen. Pat Harrison (D Rep. 1911-1919; Sen. 1919-1941). Eastland remained in the Senate until Sept. 28, 1941 when he was replaced by Wall Doxey (D Rep. 1929-1940), named to fill the seat by a special election in which Eastland did not run.

In 1942 Eastland defeated both Doxey and Rep. Ross Collins (D 1921-1935; 1937-1943) in the primary election and was subsequently elected to a full six-year term in the Senate winning reelection without any primary opposition in 1948. On Aug. 24, 1954 Eastland defeated Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin (D) in the primary election and won the November election against James A. White (R) by 95.6 percent of the vote.

In addition to membership on the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, Eastland is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee which handles civil rights



legislation, proposed constitutional amendments and legislation affecting federal courts and judges.

Eastland has been one of the leaders of the South in opposing civil rights legislation. In 1956 along with 18 other Senators and 82 Representatives, Eastland signed the Southern manifesto protesting the 1954 Supreme Court decision ordering the integration of public schools.

As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which is responsible for civil rights legislation, Eastland has been able to block or delay Committee action on most civil rights legislation. During hearings in 1957 on the civil rights bill (S 83) it was only by a vote of the Committee that the bill became "pending business." Subsequently on June 24, 1957 the Committee voted 7-5 to lay the bill aside to permit action on other legislation. The Senate, however, had voted to place the House-passed bill (HR 6127) on the Senate calendar and it subsequently became law.

In 1959 a civil rights bill (S 2391) was reported to the full Committee by the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee and although the full Committee voted to begin consideration of the bill, it was still under consideration when Congress adjourned Sept. 15. In 1960 the Senate bypassed the Judiciary Committee altogether and began consideration of a House-passed bill dealing with federal property in Missouri to which it proposed civil rights amendments.

During the 1960 Senate floor debate on civil rights, Eastland was one of the leaders of the Southern filibuster. One of his most note-worthy contributions during the debate, perhaps, was his objection March 1 to an insertion in the Congressional Record of a Supreme Court decision (U.S. v. Raines) dealing with voting rights. In objecting to inserting the decision in the Record Eastland said, "I do not want this Record cluttered up by such crap as the Court writes." The word appeared as "clap-trap" in the Congressional Record.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Eastland voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Republicans and Southern Democrats in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	86%	87%	87%
Party Unity			
With Party	46	57	39
Against Party	39	25	53
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	82
Against Coalition	--	--	5
Presidential Support			
With President	43	43	45
Against President	43	46	42

Allen J. Ellender

Democrat, 68, Louisiana, Entered Senate 1937

A lawyer and farmer for over 45 years, Sen. Allen Joseph Ellender in November will run for his fifth term in the Senate, probably without opposition. At 68 he is one of the more active members of the Senate, serving as chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the Senate Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee.

He was born in Montegut, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana on Sept. 24, 1891 and is a graduate of St. Aloysius College and Tulane University in New Orleans where he received an MA, and LLB in 1913. He married Helen Calhoun Connelly in 1917. She died in 1949. He has one son. A veteran of World War I, Ellender makes his home in Houma, La.

Ellender served as Houma city attorney from 1913 to 1915 and as Terrebonne Parish district attorney from 1915 to 1916. In 1921 he was a delegate to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention and from 1924 to 1936 was a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives. He served as the Louisiana House floor leader 1928-32 and as speaker 1932 until 1936 when he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He was reelected in 1942, 1948 and 1954 without any major party opposition. He served as a Louisiana Democratic national committeeman 1939-40.

Ellender succeeded to the chairmanship of the Senate Agriculture Committee in 1951. He has been a member of the Committee since his first term in the Senate.

Ellender has been a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee since 1952 and is chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee. He is a member of the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures, the Senate Democratic Steering Committee and the Special Water Resources Committee. Formerly he was a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Education and Labor, Claims and the Joint Labor-Management Committees.

Ellender was one of the principal sponsors of the 1949 Housing Act, the first major post-war housing legislation to be enacted and as chairman of the Agriculture Committee was author of the Agricultural Act of 1958 which largely embodied the Eisenhower Administration's program. (1949 Almanac p. 278; 1958 Almanac p. 269)

In 1956, with 18 other Senators and 82 Representatives he signed the Southern manifesto protesting the 1954 Supreme Court decision calling for the desegregation of schools.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Ellender voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Republicans and Southern Democrats in



a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President. (1959 Almanac p. 103, 108, 126, 141)

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	93%	89%	87%
Party Unity			
With Party	61	61	58
Against Party	26	22	24
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	67
Against Coalition	--	--	17
Presidential Support			
With President	48	51	30
Against President	48	44	56

J. Allen Frear Jr.

Democrat, 57, Delaware, Entered Senate 1949

The election of Joseph Allen Frear Jr. to the Senate in 1948 was widely hailed as a major political upset. Prior to the 1948 campaign, Frear was relatively unknown outside of Delaware, while his opponent former Sen. C. Douglass Buck, (R 1942-48) already had six years in the Senate behind him and was a member of a prominent political family.

In defeating Buck, Frear pulled just over half of the 139,000 votes cast in Delaware in 1948. Six years later, when Frear was reelected to a second term, he increased his share of the vote to about 55 percent. Both of his campaigns were supported by labor unions.



Frear was born on a farm near Rising Sun, Delaware, on March 7, 1903. He attended local public schools and from 1920 to 1924 studied at the University of Delaware where he earned a bachelor of science degree in agriculture. He returned to operate the family farms and eventually

became president of the Frear Co., a retail outlet for milk, coal, farm machinery, feed, fertilizer and seed with its own trucking line. In 1933, he married the former Esther Schauer of Wisconsin. They have two children, Fred, 25, and Clara Louise, 17.

From 1936-41, Frear served as state commissioner of Delaware State College. He also was a member of the state commissions for Old Age Welfare (1937-48) and for Delaware State Hospital (1946-48).

Frear entered the army in 1943 and for the next three years served in Europe, rising to the rank of major.

Calling himself an "agriculturist," Frear currently resides in Dover where he has maintained an interest in the family business. He is a member of the People's

(Congregational) Church of Dover, various Masonic organizations, the Rotary Club, Sigma Nu fraternity, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a director of the Farmer's Bank of Dover and the Baltimore Trust Co. of Camden, Delaware.

Frear's record in the Senate has led to his classification as a middle-of-the-roader. He once described himself as being "not too far left of center -- not too darn far."

As a member of the Banking and Currency Committee in 1949, Frear introduced a bill designed to broaden the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The measure would have brought companies with assets of \$3 million or more and with no less than 300 stockholders under SEC regulation. Investors in such companies thus would have received the same protection afforded to other companies which voluntarily submitted to SEC supervision by registering with the national stock exchanges. Although the Frear bill was reportedly endorsed by the administration and by the New York Stock Exchange and the Investment Bankers Assn., it was strongly opposed by the National Assn. of Manufacturers and other business organizations. The Banking Committee held hearings on the bill in 1950, but took no further action. Frear has introduced similar measures in the following years, but none has been successful.

In 1959, Frear sponsored a bill to provide tax relief for stockholders in the duPont Co. of Wilmington, Del. The Supreme Court had ruled that duPont's holdings in the General Motors Co. violated antitrust laws and ordered duPont to divest itself of GM stock. Frear's bill was amended by the Finance Committee and incorporated into another bill which had not been acted on as of March 15, 1960.

In addition to his service on the Banking and Currency Committee, which began in 1949, Frear is a member of the District of Columbia and Finance Committees, the Joint Committee on Defense Production and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Sen. Frear voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	85%	75%	78%
Party Unity			
With Party	48	50	44
Against Party	40	22	35
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	70
Against Coalition	--	--	12
Presidential Support			
With President	41	44	37
Against President	46	34	41

Hubert H. Humphrey

Democrat, 48, Minnesota, Entered Senate 1949

For full biography, see Presidential '60, supplement to Oct. 30, 1959, CQ Weekly Report.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Democrat, 51, Texas, Entered Senate 1949

For full biography, see Presidential '60, supplement to Oct. 30, 1959, CQ Weekly Report.

B. Everett Jordan

Democrat, 63, North Carolina, Entered Senate 1958

A Carolina political storm blew up April 19, 1958, when B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.), a veteran political peacemaker, was appointed to succeed his rival and once political friend, the late W. Kerr Scott. Jordan was accused of being a "seat warmer," appointed to hold the

Senate seat until 1960, when Luther Hodges, unable to succeed himself as governor, would run. Jordan has filed for election to a full term; Hodges was not expected to oppose him.

Jordan was a successful textile manufacturer. He organized the Sellers Manufacturing Co. in 1927, and was an official in the Jordan Spinning Co., the Royal Cotton Mill Co., and the National Processing Co.

Jordan was born Sept. 8, 1896 the son of the Rev.

Henry Harrison and Annie Elizabeth Sellers Jordan. He studied at Rutherford (N.C.) College Prep School and, for a year, Trinity College (now Duke University, of which he is a trustee).

During World War I, Jordan served with the U.S. Army Tank Corps, and with occupation forces in Germany in 1919. He married Katherine McLean of Gastonia, N.C. on Nov. 29, 1924. They have two sons and a daughter.

Before his campaign for the short term in 1958, Jordan had never run for public office, though he had directed political campaigns. He is a former chairman of the North Carolina Democratic Executive Committee (1949-54) and a former Democratic National Committeeman from North Carolina (1954-58).

Commenting on his conservative reputation, Jordan has said, "I'm not a radical. I don't believe in spending more money than you've got. I think Government ought to be run as near as possible the way you run your business."

On the farm problem, Jordan said when appointed to the Senate that it was "one of our big problems and I shall pay a lot of attention to that." He was the chief sponsor in 1959 of the vetoed tobacco stabilization price support bill (S 901) which was an attempt to keep tobacco price supports at 1958 levels. (1959 Almanac p. 242)



Jordan has the following committee assignments: Agriculture and Forestry, Post Office and Civil Service, Rules and Administration, and the Joint Library Committee.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Jordan voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	93%	90%
Party Unity		
With Party	53	53
Against Party	35	33
Conservative Coalition		
With Coalition	--	82
Against Coalition	--	5
Presidential Support		
With President	52	36
Against President	44	51

Estes Kefauver

Democrat 56, Tennessee, Entered Senate 1949

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), unsuccessful candidate for his party's Presidential nomination in 1952 and unsuccessful nominee for the Vice Presidency in 1956, says his chief concern in 1960 is being returned to the Senate.

The coon-capped investigating Senator from Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, rose to national prominence in 1950 as chairman of the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. He led subsequent probes into juvenile delinquency, pornography, "black market" babies and the Dixon-Yates contract, and in 1959 was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee where investigation of wage-price spirals included the widely publicized hearings on price setting in the prescription drug industry.

In foreign affairs, he has been especially interested in strengthening the unity of the West. He introduced several Senate resolutions to explore ways to bring this about.



Kefauver was born July 26, 1903, on a farm near Madisonville, Tenn. He was graduated in 1924 from the University of Tennessee, where he was president of the student body, editor of the campus paper, a football tackle, and captain of the track team. After teaching high school in Little Rock, Ark., for one year, he entered Yale Law School and was graduated in 1927. He joined a law firm in Chattanooga. Kefauver married Nancy Piggott in 1935. They have three daughters and a son.

Kefauver was first elected to the House of Representatives in Sept. 1939, running in a special election following the death of the incumbent. He was reelected in 1940, 1942, 1944 and 1946. He won the 1948 nomination for Senator over incumbent Tom Steward (D 1939-49) and Judge John A. Mitchell, personal choice of Memphis political boss E.H. Crump, and went on to defeat Rep. B. Carroll Reece in the election. In 1954 he defeated Republican nominee Thomas P. Wall Jr., 249,121 to 106,971.

Kefauver entered the 1952 Democratic National Convention with about 272 sure votes and a strong showing in the primaries, but was blocked by key party regulars after leading on the first two ballots. Two factors were cited as causes of opposition within the party; Kefauver's defeat of a pro-Truman slate in the 1952 New Hampshire primary and the adverse effect of the 1950 crime probes on Democratic administrations in several cities. Kefauver announced his candidacy Dec. 16, 1955 for the 1956 Presidential nomination but withdrew July 31, 1956, in favor of Adlai E. Stevenson. He was nominated on the second vice presidential ballot Aug. 17, defeating Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), 750 votes to 593.

Some of Kefauver's 1960 views:

"...the American people have not been adequately informed of the perils this nation faces."

Some of the money in the national defense budget "is being misspent through duplication, lack of coordination and absence of leadership."

"On the domestic front, the greatest threat to prosperity is another round of inflation."

"Big steel...has the power and has used the power to increase prices far and beyond a fair return on their capital investment."

Among recent Kefauver legislative proposals:

- Creation of a cabinet-level Department of Science to coordinate government scientific efforts.

- Creation of a cabinet-level Department of Consumers, to "represent the long-forgotten average American consumer." Recent hearings have shown, he said, that "gyp artists are draining millions of dollars monthly from unsuspecting consumers through the sale of shoddy merchandise and cure-all concoctions which would put a witch doctor to shame."

- Passage of a school-aid bill which "provides monies for construction of schools on a cooperative basis" and which "should also consider the needs of our teachers."

- Mandatory jail sentences for persons convicted twice of sending obscene material through the mails.

Kefauver is author of a best-seller book "Crime in America" and co-author of another, "20th Century Congress."

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Kefauver voted on all roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of

times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	61%	88%	84%
Party Unity			
With Party	55	83	76
Against Party	3	6	8
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	15
Against Coalition	--	--	65
Presidential Support			
With President	33	50	35
Against President	28	41	52

Robert S. Kerr

Democrat, 63, Oklahoma, Entered Senate 1949

Robert Samuel Kerr (D Okla.) once described himself as an ideal candidate because "I am neither sectional, sensational nor single, and I am safe and sound." Fellow Congressmen regard him as the Senate's roughest and toughest debater and the master of the insult. His Oklahoma colleague, Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D), once said he thought Kerr "sometimes gets too personal in debate, but I must say, he's absolutely fearless...and he gets results."

Kerr is 63, the biggest (six feet, three inches) Member of the Senate and also its richest (estimated personal wealth, \$35 million). He was born in a log cabin near Ada, Okla., Sept. 11, 1896 and farm-reared. He attended Oklahoma Baptist University and the University of Oklahoma.



He served as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery in World War I, passed his bar examination in 1922 and became the law partner of an Ada judge. He has been married since 1925 to the former Grayce Breene and the Kerrs have three sons and a daughter.

Kerr is one of Oklahoma's leading Baptist laymen and neither smokes nor drinks. He feels intensely that liquor is an unmitigated social evil and will not serve it in his home.

Kerr's wealth comes from the oil drilling industry and he is board chairman of Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc., of Oklahoma City. Kerr's political reputation grew along with his oil fortune. He became a major source of Democratic party funds and a national committeeman.

In 1942 he was elected Governor of Oklahoma and when he left office in 1947 he had eliminated the state's \$40 million debt. In 1944 Kerr was chosen by President

Franklin D. Roosevelt as keynote speaker at the Democratic national convention -- and Kerr had his foot in the national political door.

He was elected to the Senate in 1948, defeating GOP Rep. Ross Rizley. In 1952 he unsuccessfully sought the Democratic Presidential nomination but his failure didn't shatter his self-confidence. His comment on the defeat: "It would appear the people did not realize what a superior product was being offered them." Kerr was reelected to his present term in 1954.

Kerr's energies in the Senate have been devoted mainly to development of Oklahoma's natural resources. His slogan is "Land, Wood, and Water."

In 1949 he was the author of the controversial natural gas bill, designed to exempt independent producers from the price-fixing jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. Veto of the bill by former President Harry S. Truman was a blow to Kerr but it failed to shake his loyalty to Truman. In 1951 Kerr took the lead on the Senate floor in defending Truman's dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Far Eastern Commander.

He made news in the Senate again in 1957 when he declared during a debate on finances that no one could help President Eisenhower study fiscal policies "because one cannot do that without brains, and he does not have them." In the ensuing uproar Kerr amended his statement to read that the President had "no fiscal brains," but the revision was not received any better by GOP Members.

Kerr is an ardent protectionist, firmly aligns himself with the "spenders" versus the "budget cutters" and holds that the 1958 recession was due to tight money, excessive foreign imports and the Administration's flexible farm price supports.

He has been accused of conflict-of-interest because of his oil holdings, but his retort is that unless a man comes to Congress bearing a certified pauper's oath, he is bound to vote on some issues affecting his own property.

Kerr is chairman of the Select Natural Water Resources Committee, second ranking Democrat on the Finance and Public Works Committees, a member of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Democratic Policy Committees and Joint Committees on Internal Revenue Taxation and Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Kerr voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for and against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of or against the stands of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	95%	92%	87%
Party Unity			
With Party	83	81	71
Against Party	13	11	24

	84th Congress	85th Congress	85th Congress (1959)
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	55
Against Coalition	--	--	35
Presidential Support			
With President	42	45	28
Against President	54	43	57

John L. McClellan

Democrat, 64, Arkansas, Entered Senate 1943

Sen. John Little McClellan (D Ark.), now completing his third term in the Senate, has been described as a "dark-visaged, seldom smiling, highly complex man who goes about the Capitol with an air of knowing exactly what he wants to do...much respected but little known by his colleagues." Little known though he may be personally, McClellan has won national recognition -- first as "the man who replaced McCarthy" in the investigation of subversives in the Government, and then as "the man who took on the labor rackets."



McClellan was born on a farm near Sheridan, Ark., Feb. 25, 1896. He studied law in his father's law office and was admitted to the bar at the age of 17, four years under the legal minimum, but he was permitted to enter practice by special act of the state legislature. In World War I, he served as a lieutenant in the infantry and Signal Corps. From 1926-30 he was prosecuting attorney for Arkansas' Seventh Judicial District, then resumed private practice until his 1934 election to the House. He was reelected in 1936 and won his Senate seat in 1942. The years between his House and Senate service were spent in private law practice.

McClellan's personal life has been marred by the deaths of his second wife and all three of his sons. His first marriage ended in divorce, his third wife is the former Norma Myers Cheatham. There are two daughters.

McClellan was regarded as "just another good Southern conservative" in the Senate until 1953 when he led a Democratic walkout from the Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in protest against the "one-man rule" of its chairman -- the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). He and his Democratic colleagues, Sens. Stuart Symington (Mo.) and Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), returned for 1954 hearings -- and, as the "Army-McCarthy" hearings gained increasing news and television coverage, so did McClellan. In 1955, when the Democrats won control of Congress, McClellan took over the Committee and its investigating subcommittee.

In 1957 he became chairman of the newly-formed Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. He has said this of his philosophy

of investigative procedure: "When those who come before the committee resort to the Fifth Amendment they command no respect from me, as individuals.... I respect their right to resort to it if they feel they must, but it carries with it an implication I am compelled to consider, and not favorably.... At the same time, I don't believe in permitting smears and slanders which can't be answered before the same tribunal...."

McClellan also is a member of the Appropriations and Judiciary Committees, the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy and of twelve subcommittees.

McClellan says he has "never resented" being called a conservative because "I did not become a Senator to transfer the United States into a socialistic, paternalistic state." Although he stands with other Southerners on civil rights issues, and was one of the 19 Senators in 1956 who signed a manifesto protesting the Supreme Court's desegregation order, McClellan also consistently has supported federal aid programs such as school construction and soil conservation. On foreign policy, he generally has gone along with the "internationalists." One of his friends once said that McClellan "wants to cooperate with the rest of the world if it doesn't cost too much money."

McClellan was the author of the "bill of rights" amendment to the 1959 labor reform bill to provide specific guarantees he said would protect union members from coercion and arbitrary action by union leaders. In 1959 he also introduced a bill (S 3) as a counterpart of the "states' rights" anti-preemption bill which the House passed in 1958 (HR 3). McClellan in 1958 unsuccessfully had tried for Senate passage of a similar measure. (1958 Almanac p. 291)

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times McClellan voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	91%	83%	87%
Party Unity			
With Party	68	67	38
Against Party	25	19	50
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	97
Against Coalition	--	--	0
Presidential Support			
With President	38	41	47
Against President	50	43	37

Pat McNamara

Democrat, 65, Michigan, Entered Senate 1955

"I'm pro-people. I don't plead guilty to labels," says Pat McNamara, a man who for 20 years was president of Detroit Pipe Fitters Local 636, and at one time was vice president of a mechanical contracting firm; a man who never graduated from college but served six years on the Detroit board of education.

Patrick Vincent McNamara was born Oct. 4, 1894 in North Weymouth, Mass., of recently immigrated Irish parents. He attended Weymouth public schools and then learned the pipe fitting trade at the Fore River Apprentice School at Quincy, Mass. He played some professional football before moving to Detroit in 1920 to head a construction gang. There he took some extension courses at the University of Michigan.

A Catholic, McNamara is married to Mary Mantee. They live in Detroit. They have two children and 11 grandchildren.

McNamara's national political career consists of his single term in the U.S. Senate. In Detroit he was area director for the Office of Price Administration from 1942 to 1945, a member of the city's common council 1946-48, and a member of the city's board of education from 1949 to 1955. The last two were elected offices. He bowed out of a 1948 Senate race in favor of ex-Rep. Frank E. Hook (D 1935-43, 1945-47).

His 1954 Senate victory was unexpected. He was given little chance of winning the Democratic nomination when he filed against ex-Sen. Blair Moody (D 1951-52) who was, in turn, expected to have a hard fight against incumbent Sen. Homer Ferguson (R), chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. When Moody died little more than a month before the primary, the Democratic state organization backed McNamara, the only Democratic candidate remaining. After a campaign in which he spoke against the Eisenhower Administration's economic, labor and farm policies, McNamara upset Ferguson by taking 50.9 percent of the vote, the margin representing 39,000 votes.

McNamara has been on the Labor and Public Welfare and the Public Works Committees since he joined the Senate. He is also on the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems. He is chairman of the Labor Committee's Problems of the Aged and Aging Subcommittee and the Public Works Committee's Public Roads Subcommittee.

In the Senate, McNamara was one of the first to attack Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) with an April 3, 1959 letter to Johnson complaining of "lack of leadership." He voted with the "liberal" bloc of Democratic Senators against Johnson in early 1960 in an attempt to spread control of party policy determination.

In the 86th Congress, McNamara was instrumental in bringing an aid-to-education bill to the floor and the McNamara bill, S 8, was the basis of the education bill



which finally passed the Senate. In 1960 he worked with the "liberal" bloc during the extensive civil rights proceedings.

McNAMARA AND LABOR

McNamara's relations with organized labor have dominated his career from his earliest days to his present Senate position. In 1934 he was the first state president of the Automobile Workers of America, which later became the United Automobile Workers of America. In 1936 he became president of a local pipe fitters union and served in the non-paying job intermittently for 20 years. The union had no strikes while McNamara was head of it.

McNamara was appointed to the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in 1957, and resigned from the Committee March 31, 1958 after a series of statements about Committee policy.

McNamara Dec. 28, 1957 said some of the Committee members were out to "get" the United Auto Workers and their president, Walter P. Reuther. He declined to sign a March 24, 1958 report on the Committee's first year of investigations, assailing its "anti-labor bias." He quit the Committee as the result of hearings investigating a long-enduring strike by the UAW against the Kohler Plumbing Fixture Co. of Kohler, Wis. He said the Committee had outlived its usefulness and that the hearings were "farcical." In his resignation letter he stated that "the Kohler hearings demonstrated that I could spend my time more profitably on other committees."

As a member of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee which reported the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958, McNamara voted for reporting the bill but filed a statement opposing, as excessive regulation, provisions to compel secret ballots in union elections.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters president James R. Hoffa, who had publicly supported McNamara in 1954, Nov. 3, 1959 said he personally would campaign against the Senator's reelection. "McNamara cannot escape the responsibility that he voted for a bill destructive to labor," Hoffa said.

UAW president Reuther, an important figure in Michigan politics and a close co-worker of Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), Nov. 10, 1959 proposed a resolution (which was later killed) at an AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department convention praising McNamara and others for their work in modifying the 1959 labor reform bill. In 1954 Reuther had supported Moody in the primary and later supported McNamara in the interests of party unity.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times McNamara voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	95%	93%	92%
Party Unity			
With Party	88	76	83
Against Party	11	16	9
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	2
Against Coalition	--	--	85
Presidential Support			
With President	55	52	36
Against President	42	39	55

Karl E. Mundt

Republican, 59, South Dakota, Entered Senate 1948

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) is a self-described "country boy from South Dakota." He has spent 22 years on Capitol Hill, the first 10 in the House and the remainder in the Senate.

A farmer, sport fisherman and former outdoors writer who has been occupied in Congress with such wide-ranging subjects as foreign policy, internal security and labor rackets, Mundt often has been found close to the center of legislative controversy, and has gathered his full measure of admirers and detractors. He is strongly opposed in 1960 by organized labor, which has little hope of unseating him in generally rural South Dakota.



Labor is widely expected to provide financial aid to Mundt's opposition. In 1955, Mundt said union members were being forced "to pay out portions of their hard-earned dollars for the use of the big labor bosses in the selection and election of New Deal and leftwing Democrats in state and national campaigns."

Some highpoints of Mundt's career:

Acting chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee during the 1948 hearings that led to the conviction of Alger Hiss for perjury.

Acting chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee at the time of the widely publicized Army-McCarthy hearings, when he sat as "umpire" between two of his friends, the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis. 1947-57) and Army counsel John G. Adams, a South Dakotan who had worked with Mundt in state political campaigns.

Author of 1945 legislation (H Res 215) which culminated in the creation of UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

Co-author of the 1948 Smith-Mundt Act creating the Voice of America, enacted over the filibustering opposition of what Mundt termed a group of "hard-core isolationists."

Co-author of the initially unsuccessful 1948 Mundt-Nixon bill, setting forth Communist subversion controls which were later incorporated into the first 17 sections of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act), passed over President Truman's veto.

MCCARTHY STAND

Mundt opposed the 1954 Senate censure of McCarthy and once said of him: "Joe is one of the best friends I have in the Senate," but on another occasion he said McCarthy was "impetuous" and "a little difficult to control." In 1953 Mundt was one of 10 Republicans following the lead of McCarthy in voting unsuccessfully against confirmation of Charles E. Bohlen to be U.S. Ambassador to Moscow.

As a member of a five-man "truth squad" following Adlai Stevenson around New Jersey during the 1956 Presidential campaign, Mundt said he "felt uncomfortable" because, he said, Stevenson's statements on ending H-bomb tests and the draft corresponded to the foreign policy of the Communist Daily Worker.

Born June 3, 1900, in Humboldt, S.D., the son of a pioneer hardware merchant, Mundt received an AB from Carleton College, Minn., in 1923 and an MA from Columbia University, New York City, in 1927. Mundt was married to Mary Moses in 1924. They live in Madison, S.D., and have no children.

After working successively as a school teacher and superintendent in Bryant, S.D., and as a college speech and social science teacher at Eastern State Normal School, Madison, S.D., Mundt went into farming and a real estate and insurance business inherited from his father. He was appointed to the State Game and Fish Commission in 1931 for a six year term. Mundt has written and spoken extensively on conservation, education and public affairs. He is president of the National Forensic League.

POLITICS

Mundt was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1938. He was appointed to the Senate in 1948 to fill a vacancy, and won the primary and the general election the same year without extensive campaigning.

In 1954 he defeated his Democratic opponent, Kenneth Holum, a farmer, 135,071 to 100,674.

Mundt has traveled widely overseas and in 1945 was a member of the first Congressional Committee to visit the U.S.S.R. since 1939. The group returned to the U.S. warning against "appeasement" policies.

Mundt's 1960 Senate Committee assignments included Agriculture and Forestry, Appropriations, Government Operations and Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

Coming from a primarily cattle-ranching and wheat-producing state, Mundt's number one political problem is the declining incomes of small-scale wheat farmers. Mundt has opposed the Administration farm program and said this year there should be "constructive solutions to the farm program looking to paying the farmer more for producing more." He favors high rigid production supports rather than marketing supports, and opposes the unrestricted 15-acre wheat allotment now accorded essentially non-wheat farmers.

In 1953 Mundt co-authored one of the first bills leading to enactment of the Surplus Disposal Program in 1954.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Mundt voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	94%	97%	96%
Party Unity			
With Party	68	76	72
Against Party	29	22	25
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	80
Against Coalition	--	--	12
Presidential Support			
With President	61	74	72
Against President	29	24	26

James E. Murray

Democrat, 84, Montana, Entered Senate 1934

James Edward Murray, veteran Senator from Montana, will become the oldest Member of the United States Senate if he wins reelection in 1960.

Born May 3, 1876 on a farm near St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, of immigrant parents, Murray attended public schools in Canada and graduated from St. Jerome's College in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, in 1895. He emigrated to the United States in 1897 and was naturalized in 1900. In the same year Murray received his law degree from New York University.

Murray moved to Montana and began law practice in Butte in 1901. He became a wealthy man through an uncle who died and named Murray his heir. In 1905 he married the former Viola E. Hogan, who is now deceased. They had five sons. Their son Charles began work on his father's Senate staff in 1937 and is still his administrative assistant.

Murray served as county attorney of Silver Bow County, Montana from 1906 to 1908. In 1933-34 he was chairman of the Montana advisory board to the Public Works Administration.



In 1934 Murray was elected to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Thomas J. Walsh (D Mont. 1913-33). He was reelected in 1936, 1942, 1948 and 1954. In his 1954 race he defeated Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R 1945-54) by a margin of 1,728 votes.

Since 1955 Murray has been chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He is a previous chairman and now second-ranking member of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, a chairman of the Education subcommittee and member of the Health subcommittee and Special Subcommittee on Migratory Labor. Earlier in his Senatorial career Murray served on the Military Affairs, Foreign Relations and Small Business Committees. He was chairman of the latter group. Presently Murray is co-chairman of the Conference of Western Senators.

Since his debut in Congress Murray has been known as a leading author and supporter of social welfare legislation. In 1938, he led the fight for the Fair Labor Standards Act. He sponsored the Full Employment Act of 1946, which Walter Lippmann called "one of the most significant enacted by Congress in this century."

Murray sponsored a resolution setting up the first Senate Small Business Committee in 1940. He has worked for a higher minimum wage, aid to farmers, and federal assistance in the fields of public health and education. In 1959 he sponsored the Indian Sanitation Act (P.L. 86-121), giving the Public Health Service authorization to work on Indian reservations to achieve basic sanitary standards. He is a strong backer of current legislation to establish a Youth Conservation Corps. He is co-author of the Murray-Metcalf bill (S 2), one of the most liberal measures ever proposed for federal payments to aid in paying for school construction and teachers' salaries. The bill would set up a permanent program costing the Federal Government an estimated \$4.4 billion annually, with eventual grants of \$100 per child each year.

Murray was a chief sponsor of Senate bills to give statehood to Alaska and Hawaii.

Reclamation and public power projects have been among Murray's chief interests in the Senate. He sponsored S 2549, which now has 30 co-sponsors, a Resources and Conservation Act which would establish a Council on Conservation and a Joint Congressional Committee on Resources operating on much the same basis as the Joint Economic Committee.

Murray has been highly critical of the Eisenhower Administration's reclamation programs. In January 1959 he said the Administration's reclamation budget "affords little indication of a realization of the vital importance of developing Western water and land resources to buttress our national economy...."

Murray has been a close friend of organized labor while in the Senate. In 1947 he voted against the Taft-Hartley Act and in 1959 voted against the McClellan "bill of rights" to the labor reform bill. Organized labor has been important to Murray's election campaigns; in 1954 he received \$30,150 from labor groups in his campaign for reelection. Murray faces an especially difficult reelection campaign in 1960, with both of Montana's Democratic Congressmen opposing him in the primary.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th, and the first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Murray voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	70%	68%	48%
Party Unity			
With Party	67	67	43
Against Party	2	5	0
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	7
Against Coalition	--	--	40
Presidential Support			
With President	36	35	12
Against President	31	33	32

Joseph C. O'Mahoney

Democrat, 79, Wyoming, Entered Senate 1934

The Senator once called the "most deliberative member of the world's most deliberative body" has still not recently said whether he will run for reelection. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) has until July 7 to file his candidacy. O'Mahoney, 79, has been recovering from a stroke since June 19, 1959; he has not rescinded statements made in 1954 and 1956 that the present term was his last. His doctor has said O'Mahoney is physically fit to campaign.

O'Mahoney, a Westerner for 42 years but often called a Northern liberal, was born in the Northeast -- Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 5, 1884. He attended Cambridge Mass. Latin School, but did not graduate because of a family misfortune. (He received an honorary LL.D. from Columbia in 1938. He received an LL.B. degree from Georgetown University in 1920 and also holds these honorary degrees: LL.D., University of Wyoming; DC.L., St. Joseph's College, and Lit. D. from De Paul University.

O'Mahoney went West in 1908 after working in New York for a publishing house and writing freelance articles. He worked for the Boulder, Wyo., Herald from 1908-16 as writer and editor, briefly returning to the East in 1913 to marry the former Agnes Veronica O'Leary. They live in Washington, D.C. and Cheyenne, Wyo., and have no children.



O'Mahoney in 1916 became city editor and an editorial writer for the Cheyenne State Leader; that year the owner, the late Gov. and Sen. John B. Kendrick, ran successfully for the Senate and hired O'Mahoney, 1917-20, as his secretary. O'Mahoney went to Georgetown law school in the evenings. After graduating in 1920, he set up law offices in Washington and Cheyenne.

In 1921, O'Mahoney helped precipitate the Teapot Dome scandal when he investigated rumors brought to him by a client. On the strength of his discoveries, he drafted for Senator Kendrick a resolution calling on Interior Secretary Albert B. Fall to tell the Senate whether the Government-owned Teapot Dome, Wyo., area was being leased. This action led to a Senate investigation and the subsequent conviction of Fall for taking a bribe.

PUBLIC OFFICE

In 1922, O'Mahoney was appointed and served in his first public office, city attorney of Cheyenne; he was campaign manager for Senator Kendrick's successful reelection campaign; and he served as delegate to the Wyoming Democratic state convention (until 1932).

O'Mahoney was vice chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee in 1932 and was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions from 1924-56, except for 1952. He was a member of the Conference of Uniform State Laws in 1926-27.

O'Mahoney was appointed by President Roosevelt as First Assistant Postmaster General, March 6, 1933. On Dec. 18, 1933, O'Mahoney was appointed Senator in the place of Sen. Kendrick, who had died; O'Mahoney was not sworn in until Jan. 1, 1934, because he was Acting Postmaster General -- Postmaster General James A. Farley was in Europe.

O'Mahoney was elected Nov. 6, 1934 to both the unexpired term ending in 1935 and the full term ending in 1941. The same situation occurred in 1954 when O'Mahoney, having been defeated in 1952, won both the unexpired term of the late Senator Lester C. Hunt and a full term ending in 1961.

O'Mahoney was a leading candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination at the 1948 Democratic convention, but withdrew his name when former Senator Alben Barkley (D Ky.), an old friend, announced his candidacy. O'Mahoney was a candidate for the Senate Democratic majority leadership in 1951, but lost to Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) on a 30-19 vote.

RECORD

O'Mahoney has been famous as a Constitutional lawyer and authority. He opposed the Supreme Court "packing" legislation of President Roosevelt, though he generally supported the President's New Deal policies, as well as the policies of the Truman Administration.

The Wyoming Senator's long speeches on Constitutional and other matters during the 81st Congress suggested to his rivals the tag of "the most deliberative member." One of the Senator's friends remarked that O'Mahoney had yet to learn that "the mind can retain only as much as the seat can endure."

O'Mahoney used his impressive knowledge of economics during his chairmanship of the Temporary National Economic Committee during its study of the

American economy from 1938-41. O'Mahoney, a supporter of antitrust legislation, charged in 1956 during debate on a corporation anti-merger bill that General Motors had become a "collective economic state." In 1947, O'Mahoney chaired a joint study by the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly and the Interior and Insular Affairs Public Lands Subcommittees of American oil companies' monopoly activities and oil prices during the European oil shortage after the Suez Canal crisis.

O'Mahoney's interest in oil problems and conservation resulted in the O'Mahoney-Hatch Act of 1946, (a major revision of the Minerals Leasing Act of 1920) which stimulated American oil exploration and production. In 1943, he introduced and helped effect the Synthetic Fuels Law, authorizing a Bureau of Mines program to develop synthetic fuels. He was chairman of the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Petroleum Policy in 1947.

In civil rights, O'Mahoney offered a compromise amendment in 1957 upholding the right of a judge to rule without a jury in cases of civil contempt in court ruling obstruction cases, which helped effect passage of the civil rights bill without a major filibuster.

O'Mahoney has been in every Congress since the 73rd; he was, however out for a two year period from 1952-54, a casualty of the Eisenhower-Republican victories, losing to ex-Senator Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) who got 51.6 percent of the total vote. O'Mahoney beat William H. Harrison (R) in 1954 with 51.5 percent of the total votes.

O'Mahoney is a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs, Judiciary, and Joint Economic Committees.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times O'Mahoney voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	82%	66%	28%
Party Unity			
With Party	82	63	22
Against Party	6	6	2
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	10
Against Coalition	--	--	30
Presidential Support			
With President	38	30	12
Against President	45	29	14

Jennings Randolph

Democrat, 58, West Virginia, Entered Senate 1958

"Who does the most for his constituency?" This question was put to the 435 members of the House of Representatives by a national magazine in 1946. The man receiving the most votes was Jennings Randolph, who was just finishing up his fourteenth year representing West Virginia's Second District in the House.

During the post-depression years of the Thirties, Randolph had encouraged thousands of unemployed West Virginians to come to Washington to take jobs with the

Federal Government. When Randolph made his successful bid for the Senate in 1958, there were an estimated 6,000-7,500 persons in the Washington area eligible to vote in West Virginia, most of whom were clearly loyal to Randolph. To insure the support of these loyalists, a Randolph-For-Senate Victory Committee opened an absentee voters' service in downtown Washington. In the ensuing election, Randolph easily carried West Virginia's unofficial "fifty-sixth county."

The son of a former mayor of Salem, West Virginia, and twice-defeated candidate for the U.S. Congress, Randolph was born March 8, 1902, in Salem. He attended Salem Academy and Salem College, receiving a bachelor of arts degree in 1924. Randolph worked for the Clarksburg Daily Telegram and the West Virginia Review. In 1926, he became head of the department of public speaking and journalism at Davis and Elkins College and from 1935 to 1953 was professor of public speaking at Southeastern University in Washington, D.C. During the 12 years from his departure from the House to his election to the Senate, Randolph was assistant to the president and director of public relations for Washington-based Capital Airlines.

Randolph was married in 1933 to the former Mary Katherine Babb of Keyser, West Virginia. They have two sons, Jennings Jr., 25, and Frank, 21.

He was elected to the House in 1932. During his House career, which coincided with the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Randolph supported many New Deal measures. He helped draft the National Labor Relations Act, wages and hours legislation and the Federal Inspection of Coal Mines Act. He was a member of the House Labor Committee, the Mines and Mining Committee and the Public Roads Committee.

Among legislation actively supported by Randolph were bills to provide federal insurance of bank deposits, to regulate the sale of stocks and securities by the creation of the Securities Exchange Commission and to make low-interest loans available to farmers for power through the Rural Electrification Administration.

After seven consecutive terms in the House, Randolph lost his seat in the Republican sweep of 1946. He was elected delegate at large from West Virginia to the Democratic National Conventions in 1948, 1952 and 1956.



In 1958, he ran for the two years left of the unexpired term of the late Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D). He defeated the GOP incumbent, John D. Hoblitzell Jr., by a 3-2 margin. Hoblitzell had filled the seat by appointment.

Endorsed by the West Virginia labor groups, Randolph's senatorial platform was based on dissatisfaction with the Eisenhower Administration, lack of a "positive" foreign policy, severe unemployment, "wasteful" fiscal and manpower practices in the Defense Department, a lack of confidence in the present Administration and the high cost of living.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the first session of the 86th Congress show the percentage of times Sen. Randolph voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	86th Congress 1959
Voting Participation	89%
Party Unity	
With Party	80
Against Party	13
Conservative Coalition	
With Coalition	25
Against Coalition	65
Presidential Support	
With President	55
Against President	35

A. Willis Robertson

Democrat, 72, Virginia, Entered Senate 1946

Virginia's junior Senator, Absalom Willis Robertson, is frequently regarded as one of the more liberal Southern Senators. Born in Martinsburg, W.Va., May 27, 1887, Robertson was graduated in 1907 with a B.A. degree from the University of Richmond and in 1908 with a law degree. He married Gladys C. Willis in 1920. They have two girls. Robertson served as an infantry major during World War I. His home is in Lexington, Va.

From 1908 until 1910 Robertson practiced law in Buena Vista, Va. He was elected to the Virginia State Senate and served from 1916 until 1922 when he became Rockbridge County Attorney, a job he held until 1928. He was chairman of the Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries Commission from 1926 until 1932.



In 1933, he began his first term in the House of Representatives. He was reelected successively until 1946 when in a November special election he was named to fill the seat left vacant by the death of former Sen. Carter Glass (D Rep. 1902-1918; Sen. 1920-1942). He was reelected to the Senate in 1948 and in 1954 without major opposition.

In February 1959 Robertson became chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee of which he had been a member since 1947. The Committee handles housing, economic controls and financial matters other than taxes and appropriations. Robertson in general has supported President Eisenhower's economic programs rather than broader ones proposed by Democrats.

He also is a member of the Appropriations Committee and Joint Committee on Defense Production.

In 1956 Robertson signed the Southern manifesto protesting the 1954 Supreme Court decision ordering the desegregation of schools. Robertson's stand on civil rights has not been as outspoken as many of his Southern colleagues. In 1953 he advocated a constitutional amendment to ban the poll tax and in 1948 voted for federal aid for school construction, but opposed it in 1958 and 1960. (For further details, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 222.)

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Robertson voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Republicans and Southern Democrats in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	92%	84%	95%
Party Unity			
With Party	35	41	30
Against Party	59	41	64
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	92
Against Coalition	--	--	0
Presidential Support			
With President	59	49	61
Against President	31	35	36

Richard B. Russell

Democrat, 62, Georgia, Entered Senate 1932

Sen. Richard Brevard Russell (D Ga.) is the second ranking member of the Senate, having served continuously since 1933. He is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, second ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee and also a member of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences and Joint Atomic Energy Committees.

Russell was born in Winder, Ga., Nov. 2, 1897. He received a law degree from the University of Georgia in 1918 and entered politics in 1921 when he was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives. He served as House speaker from 1927 to 1931, when he was elected Governor. In 1932 he was appointed to the Senate to fill an unexpired term caused by the death of Sen. William J. Harris (D Ga. 1919-32).

Russell has been a leader in the South's struggle against integration and consistently has opposed inclusion of a civil rights plank in the Democratic platform and any civil rights legislation. He was one of 100 signers of the 1956 anti-integration Southern manifesto, led the post World War II fight against setting up the Fair Employment Practices Commission as a permanent agency and generally has been regarded as extremely conservative on domestic affairs.

In 1948 Russell turned down a Dixiecrat offer to make him the States Rights Presidential candidate because he chose to "remain loyal to the national Democratic party." In 1952 he entered the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination, received 294 votes on the second ballot, but lost on the third ballot to Adlai E. Stevenson. Russell in 1956 turned down suggestions that he try again for the Presidential nomination, partly because he opposed the strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform and partly because some considered him "one of those reactionary conservatives" from the deep South.



VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Russell voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	81%	93%	84%
Party Unity			
With Party	54	66	33
Against Party	26	26	46
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	85
Against Coalition	--	--	2
Presidential Support			
With President	38	42	41
Against President	47	53	39

Leverett Saltonstall

Republican, 67, Massachusetts, Entered Senate 1945

Leverett Saltonstall, the chairman of the Republican Senate Conference Committee, is known among his Senate colleagues as a calm and patient negotiator between differing legislative views. He will place heavy reliance on his record of 15 years service in the Senate and six years as Governor of Massachusetts in his 1960 campaign for reelection.

Born September 1, 1892 in Newton, Massachusetts, Saltonstall is a member of one of Massachusetts' oldest families, one with a reputation for public service. His great grandfather, also named Leverett Saltonstall, served as a Whig in the House of Representatives from 1838 to 1843.



Saltonstall graduated from Harvard College in 1914 and from Harvard Law School three years later. His first contact with the military -- he was later to become chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee -- was in 1917-18 as first

lieutenant in the Artillery including five months service in France.

Married in 1916 to the former Alice Wesselhoeft, Saltonstall had three sons and three daughters. His son Peter was killed in action as a Marine Corps sergeant in World War II. His son William is a member of his Senate staff.

Following World War I Saltonstall began the practice of law and also began his political career. He served as a member of the board of aldermen in Newton, 1920-22; as an assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, 1921-22; and as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1923-36, including eight years as speaker.

GOVERNOR

After an unsuccessful race for lieutenant governor in 1936, Saltonstall returned to defeat James Michael Curley (D ex-Gov. 1935-37 and ex-U.S. Rep. 1911-14 and 1943-47) in a spirited contest for the Governorship in 1938. Saltonstall continued in office through 1944, becoming one of the Nation's most popular wartime Governors. In 1944 he was chairman of the Governors' Conference.

In 1944 Saltonstall ran to fill an unexpired Senate term. He won election with a 560,000 vote majority. He was returned for a full term in 1948, but with a smaller margin, and in 1954 won reelection over Foster Furcolo (D), his likely 1960 opponent, with only 28,706 votes to spare. After the election Furcolo charged he had been "knifed" by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), who refused to endorse Furcolo. In the Senate, Kennedy and Saltonstall cooperated on many matters of interest to Massachusetts.

Starting with his first Senate term, Saltonstall was associated with the Republican party's "internationalist wing." He supported foreign military and economic assistance, beginning with the Greek-Turkish aid program

in 1947 and the Marshall Plan in 1948. In succeeding years he often voted against proposed cuts in mutual security programs.

Saltonstall sponsored legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment, to effect Hoover Commission recommendations, consolidate appropriations for each fiscal year in one bill, create a Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small business institutes. He proposed Universal Military Training legislation and in 1959 introduced comprehensive legislation to overhaul U.S. military procurement policies (\$ 500).

Saltonstall was an early supporter of General Eisenhower for the Presidency. As Armed Services Committee chairman 1953-54, he helped push Presidential Defense Department nominations and military programs through the Senate. Later, as a member of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, he defended the Administration against Democratic charges that U.S. defenses were inadequate. Saltonstall has been a frequent supporter of efforts to tighten unification of the armed forces.

Saltonstall has been a member of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business since the committee's inception in 1950. He is now ranking Minority member. He has sponsored numerous bills to aid small businesses. In 1959 he sponsored a bill (\$ 2281) to restrict the power of states to tax out-of-state businesses engaged in interstate commerce, and in February 1960 won assurance from the Defense Department that prime contractors receiving advance payments from the Defense Department would be required to pass on some of the money to their smaller subcontractors. Saltonstall has supported programs of Government construction subsidies for fishing vessels, aimed at rejuvenating the ailing New England fish industry.

Since 1947 Saltonstall has been on the Appropriations Committee, and is presently ranking Republican on the Defense Subcommittee. He also served on the Finance Committee (1946) and the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee during the 85th Congress. He continues as ranking Republican on Armed Services.

From 1949 to 1957 Saltonstall served as Republican whip in the Senate. In 1952 and 1953 he was passed over for the Republican floor leadership, and in 1957 was chosen chairman of the Republican Conference Committee.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th, and first session of the 86th Congress show the percentage of times Saltonstall voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President. (1959 Almanac, p. 103, 126, 141, 108)

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	93%	89%	90%
Party Unity			
With Party	87	74	78
Against Party	6	15	18

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	82
Against Coalition	--	--	12
Presidential Support			
With President	90	77	80
Against President	5	12	12

Andrew F. Schoepfel

Republican, 66, Kansas, Entered Senate 1949

Hearty Andrew F. Schoepfel, Kansas' senior Senator, was born Nov. 23, 1894 on a farm near Claflin, Kansas, one of eight children in the family of farmer George J. Schoepfel. Now a resident of Wichita, Kansas, Schoepfel has lived on farms for nearly 30 years of his life.

After attending rural elementary schools and the Ransom, Kansas, High School, Schoepfel entered Kansas University and finished two years of a pre-medical course. When the United States entered the First World War he left college to enlist in the U.S. Naval Air Force. He was a cadet flier, stationed at Seattle and Miami. After the armistice he resumed his education, entering the University of Nebraska Law School. He was an outstanding football player at the university and received honorable mention for All-America from Walter Camp.



While at the University of Nebraska Schoepfel met Marie Thomsen on a blind date, and in 1924 they were married. They have no children.

Schoepfel received his law degree from Nebraska in 1922 and was admitted to the Kansas bar Feb. 3, 1923. He established a law practice in Ness City, Kansas, and first entered local politics as city attorney, Ness County attorney and later mayor of Ness City. From February 1939 to May 1942 he was chairman of the Corporation Commission of Kansas.

GOVERNOR

Schoepfel entered a larger political arena when he won the Republican nomination for Governor in 1942. Raymond Moley, writing in Newsweek before the election, observed that it "looks like an easy victory" for the "clean-cut and respected lawyer from a small city in Western Kansas." Schoepfel did win easily, and at the time of his reelection in 1944 he carried all of Kansas' 105 counties.

In March 1943 Schoepfel received national notice when he signed a labor control bill which required licensing of union agents and the issuance of financial reports by unions and prohibited sit-down strikes and jurisdictional disputes.

Concurrent with three years of his governorship, Schoepfel was chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission.

On leaving the Governorship in January 1947, Schoepfel joined a Wichita law firm specializing in corporation, insurance, oil, gas and real property law which had many large oil and gas companies among its clients. When he ran for the Senate in 1948 charges were made that Schoepfel, because of his law firm's clients, was too close to utility interests. The arguments apparently failed to register on Kansas voters as Schoepfel swept the Republican primary and went on to defeat his Democratic opponent in the general election by a margin of 87,425 votes. In his 1954 campaign for reelection to the Senate, Schoepfel defeated ex-Sen. George McGill (D 1930-39) by 89,569 votes.

Since 1953 Schoepfel has been a member of the Agriculture and Interstate Commerce Committees. He presently sits on the following Agriculture subcommittees: Soil Conservation and Forestry, and Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification. His Interstate Commerce subcommittees are: Aviation, Surface Transportation, Freight Car Storage, Operations of MATS (Military Air Transport Service), and Foreign Commerce. Schoepfel is ranking Republican on the Interstate Commerce Committee. Since 1950 he has been a member of the Select Committee on Small Business. Earlier committee assignments included District of Columbia, Banking and Currency, and Government Operations. From 1956 to 1959 Schoepfel served as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Schoepfel's chief legislative interests have been in agriculture. From time to time he has introduced bills and amendments to benefit Kansas wheat farmers through high price supports and acreage allotments. In 1953 Schoepfel introduced an Agricultural Trade Development bill which became Public Law 480 following its signature by the President in 1954. The measure authorized the government to sell surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. In urging the bill's passage on the Senate floor July 28, 1953, Schoepfel said: "This is a bill to promote trade. In no way does the bill provide for a give-away program." It has since become a cornerstone of American foreign agricultural trade. Schoepfel is proud that 810 million bushels of wheat and over 1 billion bushels of wheat flour, in addition to other surplus agricultural commodities, were exported under the terms of P L 480 between 1954 and 1959.

An advocate of economy in government, Schoepfel has often supported the Administration in opposing expansion of social welfare projects but often been in disagreement with the President on foreign aid and other foreign policy matters.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th, and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Schoepfel voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and other Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	77%	81%	85%
Party Unity			
With Party	69	74	76
Against Party	14	7	12
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	92
Against Coalition	--	--	5
Presidential Support			
With President	63	58	61
Against President	15	23	25

Margaret Chase Smith

Republican, 62, Maine, Entered Senate 1949

Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), the only woman in the U.S. Senate, also is the first woman ever elected to the Senate without first having served by appointment and she is the first woman to have served in both houses of Congress. Now completing her second

Senate term, Mrs. Smith has won respect on both sides of the aisle because she never has let party loyalty interfere with loyalty to her own ideals.

Mrs. Smith, 62, was born in Skowhegan, Maine, Dec. 14, 1897. After high school graduation she taught school in Skowhegan but left for a job with the telephone company which offered a better salary than the \$8.50 a week she had been earning. Her next job was with the local

newspaper, The Independent-Reporter, where she became circulation manager. She next was employed as treasurer of a woolen mill.

In 1930 she married Clyde H. Smith, chairman of the state highway commission and a liberal Republican. She served on Maine's GOP State Committee from 1930-36 and as her husband's secretary after his 1937 election to the House from Maine's Second District.

Mrs. Smith was elected to the House in 1940 to fill the vacancy caused by her husband's death and served there until her election to the Senate in 1948. She was reelected to a full term in 1954 after winning in the primary by a five-to-one margin and carrying every county in the state.

In the House, Mrs. Smith served on the Naval Affairs and Armed Services Committees. Unlike most Republicans, she supported the Reciprocal Trade Act and price control amendments. She was a staunch supporter of bipartisan foreign policy.

In the Senate, Mrs. Smith currently is a member of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. Mrs. Smith is a soft-spoken, petite (five feet four inches) woman, but

on several occasions she has made the Senate sit up in surprise and admiration for her stands.

In June 1950 Mrs. Smith delivered a "Declaration of Conscience" on the Senate floor which assailed "certain elements of the Republican party" for "the selfish, political exploitation of fear, bigotry, ignorance and intolerance." She said the Senate was being debased into "a forum of hate and character assassination."

Her speech easily was interpreted as criticism of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) although she did not mention him by name. In June 1951 she again placed her statement in the Senate record -- but in the interim she felt McCarthy's wrath. In January 1951 she was transferred, over her protest, from a Senate Expenditures subcommittee investigating "five percenters" to one on government reorganization. McCarthy was the ranking GOP member on the committee. Mrs. Smith later said she had been "arbitrarily removed without warning", apparently as a "reprisal" for her speech.

Mrs. Smith surprised the Senate again in 1959 when she voted against the confirmation of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. Only one other Republican, the late Sen. William Langer (N.D.), joined Mrs. Smith in opposing Strauss in the vote that gave the Administration its first veto of a major appointment in six years. Both she and Langer were censured for their action shortly afterward by the National Federation of Young Republicans, but Mrs. Smith never offered an explanation of her vote.

Since 1958 Mrs. Smith has been stymied by the Administration in her legislative proposals to give workers at the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard hourly wages similar to those paid to workers in the Boston, Mass., shipyard. A measure she introduced in 1958 passed both houses but was vetoed on grounds it would disrupt the federal wage structure. Mrs. Smith tried again in 1959, but although her bill (S 19) passed the Senate the House took no action on it. (1958 Almanac p. 239)

Mrs. Smith succeeded in 1958 in getting through legislation which provided for a medal for Adm. Hyman G. Rickover and authorized Maine to construct and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River to Canada. In 1959 she supported Hawaiian statehood and legislation providing a 10 percent increase in railroad retirement benefits. (1959 Almanac p. 173, 311)

Mrs. Smith, herself a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force Reserve, for years has opposed promotions for reserve officers who have not fully completed their training requirements. Film star James Stewart was one of her targets but in July 1959 he won promotion to Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve after Mrs. Smith was informed that he had fulfilled his training program.

In the 1960 election Mrs. Smith may do battle with another woman -- Miss Lucia M. Cormier, 48, who is the Democratic minority leader of the Maine House of Representatives, where she has served for 12 years. Miss Cormier, also a former school teacher, Feb. 24 announced she would seek the Democratic nomination in the June primary.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the



86th Congresses show the percentage of times Mrs. Smith voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times she voted for or against the majority of her party; the percentage of times she joined Republicans and Southern Democrats in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times she voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	95%	100%	100%
Party Unity			
With Party	74	58	71
Against Party	24	42	29
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	67
Against Coalition	--	--	32
Presidential Support			
With President	79	71	71
Against President	13	29	29

John J. Sparkman

Democrat, 60, Alabama, Entered Senate 1946

"We Southern Democratic Senators -- 21 of us -- are banded together and pledged to use every parliamentary device possible to defeat civil rights legislation."

This statement was made by the junior Senator from Alabama, John Jackson Sparkman, in April 1950. Little more than two years later, the Democratic party picked Sparkman as its candidate for Vice President.



One of the foremost planks in the Democratic platform in 1952 was the enactment of federal legislation to guarantee civil rights to all citizens, North and South, regardless of race, creed or color.

During the months preceding the 1952 Presidential election, Sparkman ran on his record as a staunch supporter of New Deal-Fair Deal legislation, but, when pressed to take a stand on civil rights, he refused to state

whether he would or would not support such measures as Vice President.

In the years since, Sparkman has continued to combine New Deal "liberalism" with traditional Southern conservatism. An avowed internationalist -- in 1950 he represented the U.S. in the United Nations -- Sparkman consistently votes with the northern "liberals" on legislation affecting agriculture, housing, welfare and labor. On the other hand, Sparkman has never forsaken the Southern cause in resisting civil rights legislation.

The son of a poor tenant farmer, Sparkman was born December 20, 1899, near Hartselle, Ala. He was one of 11 children. After attending local public schools, he borrowed \$75 and entered the University of Alabama in 1917. His education was interrupted by a brief period in the Army during World War I, but Sparkman returned to the University and earned a bachelor's degree in 1921. He then studied law, was admitted to the Alabama bar in 1923. He married a college classmate, Ivo Hall, the same year.

A life-long Methodist, Sparkman now resides in Huntsville, Ala. He has a daughter, Mrs. Tazewell T. Shepard Jr.

Sparkman's political career began in 1936 when he was elected to the House. He had no trouble winning reelection in the succeeding years and in 1946 was successful in his campaign to fill out the unexpired term of the late Sen. John H. Bankhead. Bankhead had died after Sparkman had been nominated for his sixth term in the House. Rather than drop out of the House race, which would have allowed a Republican to win by default, Sparkman ran simultaneously for House and Senate and won both elections -- the only man in U.S. history to do so.

He was reelected to full six-year terms in 1948 and 1954, both times with labor support.

While in the House, Sparkman served on the old Military Affairs Committee, which later was absorbed into the present Armed Services Committee. During his final House term, 1945-46, he was selected for the post of party whip.

In the Senate, Sparkman has not been considered an outstanding orator or debater. His effectiveness in Senate committees, however, has been noted. He is most active as chairman of the Select Small Business Committee and the Housing Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee. He also serves on the Foreign Relations Committee.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and first session of the 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Sparkman voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	76th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	91%	92%	89%
Party Unity			
With Party	87	83	77
Against Party	6	9	13
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	37
Against Coalition	--	--	57
Presidential Support			
With President	53	48	36
Against President	40	41	51

Strom Thurmond

Democrat, 57, South Carolina, Entered Senate 1955

Sen. James Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), a former South Carolina Governor and 1948 Presidential candidate of the Dixiecrats, has described himself as a perpetual "States Righter" but "no moss-back conservative"

Thurmond is known as a man with a flair for bucking heavy odds, a quality which has won him several unique political distinctions.

He is believed to be the only person ever elected to the Senate as a write-in candidate, an occurrence which resulted from an internal fight among South Carolina Democrats following the 1954 death of Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C. 1941-54).

In August 1957 he delivered the longest speech (24 hours, 18 minutes) in Senate history, a one-man filibuster against the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

In 1948 he won four states, worth 39 electoral votes, in the States Rights breakaway from the Demo-

cratic party. In 1952, Thurmond supported President Eisenhower.

Strom Thurmond was born Dec. 5, 1902, in Edgefield, S.C. He was graduated from Clemson College in 1923, and taught agriculture for six years while studying law at night to prepare himself for the South Carolina bar. After serving as county attorney, state senator and circuit judge, Thurmond joined the Army on Pearl Harbor Day, served four years, won 14 decorations and, later as a Senator, was one of the few persons to have the opportunity to vote on his own advancement to Brigadier General in the Reserves. Thurmond was Governor of South Carolina 1947-51, taking credit for removing the poll tax, instituting a secret ballot and other reforms.

POLITICS

Thurmond said he learned politics from one of his father's friends, the late Sen. "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman (D S.C. 1895-1918), an outspoken "racist" who once threatened to shove a pitchfork between Grover Cleveland's "fat ribs".

Thurmond has made a point of steering clear of race-baiting in his politics, saying he advocated better -- but separate -- facilities for Negroes and was "not interested one whit in the question of white supremacy". As Governor he instituted a trial of 24 members of a white lynch mob and called their 1947 murder of a Negro "a disgrace to the state", although the 24

later were acquitted. He has roundly criticized Supreme Court civil rights decisions as infringing on state prerogatives and was a signer of the March 12, 1956 "Southern Manifesto".

After an unsuccessful 1950 attempt to unseat his present South Carolina Democratic colleague, Sen. Olin D. Johnston, Thurmond was elected to the Senate in 1954, running as a write-in opponent to Edgar A. Brown, chairman of the 31-member State Democratic Executive Committee, whose name was put on the ballot by the committee when Sen. Maybank died a few days before the normal closing date for filing. Since a full Senate term was at stake, Thurmond turned the campaign around the issue of whether a Senator should be chosen by the electorate or by "31 men". He defeated Brown by nearly 60,000 votes. Fulfilling a pledge made during the campaign, Thurmond resigned his six-year seat in 1956 so that a regular primary could be held for it. He was renominated and reelected for the remainder of the term without opposition.

Thurmond's wife, the former Jean Crouch, died Jan. 6, 1960, at the age of 33, following a second operation for a malignant brain tumor. They were married in 1947 after Thurmond proposed to her by a dictated memo three months after she began working as his secretary. She replied by memo. They had no children. Thurmond's home is in Aiken, S.C.

Thurmond's 1960 Committee assignments include Armed Services and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

VOTING SCORES

The following statistics compiled by Congressional Quarterly for the 84th, 85th and 86th Congresses show the percentage of times Thurmond voted on roll-call votes; the percentage of times he voted for or against the majority of his party; the percentage of times he joined Southern Democrats and Republicans in a "conservative coalition" against Northern Democrats; and the percentage of times he voted in favor of the stand of the President.

	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress (1959)
Voting Participation	98%	99%	100%
Party Unity			
With Party	90	54	30
Against Party	8	44	70
Conservative Coalition			
With Coalition	--	--	100
Against Coalition	--	--	0
Presidential Support			
With President	51	52	66
Against President	46	47	34

Senators' Key Votes . . .

Key Senate Votes Since 1955

1955

1. Restrict President's authority under Formosa resolution to protection of Formosa and the Pescadores. Rejected 13-74 (D 12-32; R 1-42) Jan. 28.
2. Extend excise and corporate income tax rates for 27 months instead of 12 and retain a \$20 cut in individual income taxes. Rejected 44-50 (D 43-5; 1-45) March 15.
3. Colorado River Storage program. Passed 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8) April 20.
4. Eliminate three "protectionist" provisions of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 21-67 (D 21-21; R 0-46) May 4.
5. Passage of postal workers pay increase over veto. Failed to pass 54-39 (D 46-2; R 8-37) (62 "yeas" needed to override) May 24.
6. Substitute bond financing for "pay-as-you-go" appropriations financing for highway program. Rejected 31-60 (D 1-47; R 30-13) May 25.
7. Put a maximum of 35,000 on annual new starts in low-rent public housing. Rejected 38-44 (D 6-35; R 32-9) June 7.
8. Increase Marine Corps funds by \$46 million. Agreed to 40-39 (D 37-2; R 3-37) June 20.
9. Increase military assistance funds by \$420. Agreed to 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15) July 22.

1956

1. Amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers from federal utility-rate control. Passed 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14) Feb. 6.
2. Delete provision of farm bill calling for return to 90 percent of parity. Agreed to 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6) March 8.
3. Put a maximum of 35,000 on annual new starts on low-rent public housing. Rejected 38-41 (D 7-34; R 31-7) May 24.
4. Provide that the locally prevailing wage rate, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, be paid in interstate highway system construction. Adopted 42-37 (D 27-12; R 15-25) May 29.
5. Increase Air Force procurement funds by \$800 million. Agreed to 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37) June 26.
6. Establish U.S. program to speed up civilian atomic power demonstration program. Passed 49-40 (D 46-0; R 3-40) July 12.
7. Pay disability benefits at age 50, instead of age 65 and boost Social Security tax accordingly. Agreed to 47-45 (D 41-7; R 6-38) July 17.
8. Authorize federal construction of Hells Canyon Dam. Rejected 41-51 (D 39-8; R 2-43) July 19.
9. Bar use of foreign aid funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia, except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to 50-42 (D 24-23; R 26-19) July 24.
10. Mutual Security Appropriation, passage. Passed 60-30 (D 30-15; R 30-15) July 24.

1957

1. Mideast Doctrine, authorizing President to use military and economic aid to combat Communism in the Middle East. Passed 72-19 (D 30-16; R 42-3) March 5.
2. Statute of International Atomic Energy Agency. Ratified 67-19 (D 35-9; R 32-10) June 18.
3. Eliminate section of civil rights bill authorizing Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief in civil rights cases under the 14th Amendment. Agreed to 52-38 (D 34-13; R 18-25) July 24.
4. Guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods of selecting federal court juries. Agreed to 51-42 (D 39-9; R 12-33) Aug. 2.
5. Passage of Senate version of civil rights bill. Passed 72-18 (D 29-18; R 43-0) Aug. 7.

1958

1. Kill a bonus of federal funds for states that agree to regulate billboards along new stretches of the Interstate Highway System. Rejected 41-47 (D 21-24; R 20-23) March 26.
2. Give union members right to sue in federal courts against misuse of union funds. Rejected 42-47 (D 5-42; R 37-5) June 13.
3. Extend duration of temporary unemployment compensation payments by 16 weeks and provide federal administration if states do not act. Rejected 36-47 (D 24-14; R 12-33) May 28.
4. Kill provision of foreign aid bill giving President authority to send aid to European Communist satellites. Agreed to 43-42 (D 17-27; R 26-15) June 5.
5. Alaska statehood. Passed 64-20 (D 31-13; R 33-7) June 30.
6. Eliminate Reciprocal Trade program authority for Congress to override Presidential veto of Tariff Commission escape-clause finding. Agreed to 63-27 (D 27-18; R 36-9) July 22.
7. \$6 billion tax cut. Rejected 23-65 (D 20-24; R 3-41) June 18.
8. Reduce oil and gas depletion allowance on a sliding scale, from 27.5 percent for small producers to 15 percent for largest producers. Rejected 31-58 (D 21-22; R 10-36) Aug. 11.
9. Authorize annual grants of \$1 billion for two years for public school construction. Rejected 30-61 (D 23-24; R 7-37) Aug. 13.
10. Boost Social Security benefits by 10 percent rather than 7 percent. Rejected 32-53 (D 26-20; R 6-33) Aug. 16.
11. Recommit bill permitting states to enact laws barring subversive activities. Adopted 41-40 (D 27-17; R 14-23) Aug. 21.
12. Bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any farm commodity. Passed 50-43 (D 39-8; R 11-35) March 13.

1959

1. Table move to consider change in Senate rule 22 (on cloture). Agreed to 60-36 (D 40-22; R 20-14) Jan. 9.
2. Hawaii statehood. Passed 76-15 (D 46-14; R 30-1) March 11.
3. McClellan "Bill of Rights" amendment to protect union members against unfair actions by their unions. Agreed to 47-46 (D 15-44; R 32-2) April 22.
4. Permit state labor agencies or state courts to handle labor disputes declined by the NLRB. Rejected 39-52 (D 16-43; R 23-9) April 23.
5. Extend and tighten Taft-Hartley ban on secondary boycotts. Rejected 41-50 (D 16-43; R 25-7) April 24.
6. Nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. Rejected 46-49 (D 15-47; R 31-2) June 19.
7. Table appeal from a ruling that direct Treasury financing of the Development Loan Fund was permissible. Rejected 42-48 (D 35-24; R 7-24) July 1.
8. Reduce military assistance authorization from \$1.6 billion to \$1.3 billion. Agreed to 52-41 (D 40-19; R 12-22) July 7.
9. Boost Army procurement funds \$233 million for modernizing equipment. Rejected 43-48 (D 40-19; R 3-29) July 13.
10. Liberalize pension program for veterans, their widows and children. Agreed to 75-20 (D 55-8; R 20-12) Aug. 13.
11. Passage of first housing bill over veto. Failed to pass 55-40 (D 53-10; R 2-30) (64 "yeas" needed to override) Aug. 12.
12. Passage of second housing bill over veto. Failed to pass 58-36 (D 52-9; R 6-27) (63 "yeas" needed to override) Sept. 4.
13. Revised fiscal 1960 public works appropriation. Passed over veto 72-23 (D 60-2; R 12-21) (64 "yeas" needed to override) Sept. 10.

How Senators Whose Terms Expire in 1961 Voted on Key Votes

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Formosa Resolution Restriction					
2. Income Tax Cut					
3. Colorado River Project					
4. Kill Protectionist Sections, Reciprocal Trade Act					
5. Override Postal Pay Veto					
6. Highway Bond Program					
7. Limit Public Housing					
8. Boost Marine Corps Funds					
9. Increase Military Assistance					
1. Natural Gas Bill					
2. Kill Return To 90% Agriculture Supports					
3. Limit Public Housing					
4. Let Labor Sec. Determine Wages					
5. Boost Air Force Funds					
6. Speed Civilian Atomic Program					
7. Earlier Disability Benefits					
8. Hells Canyon Dam					
9. Bar Some Aid To Yugoslavia					
10. Foreign Aid Funds					
1. Mideast Doctrine					
2. International Atomic Energy Agency					
3. Kill Section 3 Authority Of Civil Rights Act					
4. Jury Trial Amendment, Civil Rights Act					
5. Civil Rights Act, Passage					
1. Kill Billboard Control					
2. Let Members Sue Union Officers					
3. Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program					
4. Bar Aid To Satellites					
5. Alaska Statehood					
6. Kill Congressional Veto On Reciprocal Trade					
7. \$6 Billion Tax Cut					
8. Graduated Depletion Allowance Cut					
9. School Construction Grants					
10. Increase Social Security					
11. Kill Authorization For State Anti-Subversive Laws					
12. Permanent Price Support Freeze					
1. Table Move To Change Filibuster Rule					
2. Hawaii Statehood					
3. Labor "Bill Of Rights" Amendment					
4. Give States "No-Man's Land" Cases					
5. Tighten Secondary Boycott Ban					
6. Strauss Nomination					
7. Permit Direct Treasury Financing Of DLF					
8. Reduce Military Assistance					
9. Boost Army Funds					
10. Liberalize Veterans' Pensions					
11. Override 1st Housing Bill Veto					
12. Override 2nd Housing Bill Veto					
13. Pass Public Works Over Veto					

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